

## Austria 'will not move embassy'

KUWAIT (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz was quoted here Tuesday as saying that his government will not move its Israel embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, asserting that Austria's Middle East policy remained unchanged. In an interview with the newspaper Al-Siyassah, the Austrian chancellor also urged warring Iran and Iraq to take to the negotiating table "because their conflict can never be resolved through military means." He told the paper that that can never be peace in the Middle East without redressing the Palestinian. "A direct dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is necessary if... solutions and peace are to be achieved in the Middle East," said Mr. Sinowatz.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلغراف سياسي مستقل عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Arafat, U.N. chief confer in Geneva

GENEVA (AP) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), met for two hours Tuesday with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss a proposed international Middle East peace conference. Mr. Arafat and Mr. Perez de Cuellar held a working lunch shortly after the PLO chairman's mid-day arrival here. Mr. Arafat then went to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross to discuss the release of 1,700 Palestinians and 350 Lebanese held in the Israeli Ansar camp in South Lebanon. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said last week he wanted to meet with Mr. Arafat to complete his assessment of the Middle East situation following visits to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Israel last month.

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## Qadhafi sends message to Assad

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Abdul Salam Al-Turekhi left for Damascus Tuesday to deliver a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad, the official news agency JANA said. JANA dispatches monitored in Beirut Monday said Mr. Turekhi also was expected in the Lebanese capital Wednesday on a similar mission, but the trip was not mentioned Tuesday.

## Drug dealers face death in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Drug traffickers will face the death penalty in Bahrain from Thursday under a newly-issued law. A government decree announced Monday night provides for the death sentence, life imprisonment and fines ranging between 5,000 and 50,000 dinars (\$13,500 and \$135,000) for people illegally importing or exporting drugs. Under the law, which follows the death of several addicts this year, anyone caught possessing or buying narcotics for personal use faces a fine of up to 10,000 dinars (\$27,000) and six months imprisonment.

## Bangladesh detains three Indian guards

DHAKA (AP) — Bangladesh border guards have detained three armed Indian Border Security Guards who attacked a village inside Bangladesh, the Bengali news paper Ittefaq reported Tuesday. It was the second incident in two days involving Indian border guards in the Sylhet area in northeastern Bangladesh. On Sunday, Indian border guards allegedly intruded inside Bangladesh and killed two Bangladeshi nationals and wounded another.

## Aqsa sabotage leader indicted

TEL AVIV (AP) — A district court indicted the leader of an extremist Jewish sect for an attempted bombing attack on the holy Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Shimon Barza, 25, was a fugitive for three months before being apprehended by police two weeks ago. Barza is charged with four criminal counts for allegedly hauling explosives to the holy site on the night of Jan. 26. The counts include illegal possession and transport of weapons and conspiracy to commit a felony, the charge sheet said.

## Soviet 'hotline' team to visit U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — A Soviet delegation will arrive in Washington this week for talks with U.S. officials on modernising the crisis "hotline" communication link between the two countries, a State Department official said Monday. The official said the talks were part of a continuing effort by the United States and the Soviet Union to upgrade the Washington-Moscow link designed to stave off misunderstanding which could lead to accidental war.

# Hussein, Mitterrand stress urgency for Mideast solution

By Saleem B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand Tuesday expressed the urgent need to work towards achieving a peaceful and just solution to the problems in the region during a joint press conference held here at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Speaking at the news conference, the King indirectly criticised the U.S. by saying "France always stood by its principles and ideals at a time when the area is witnessing a common practice of double standards, mainly in regard to the Palestinian people." He continued by saying France's stand has helped to prevent the area from becoming polarised and its endeavours has prompted the Arab Nation to voice its gratitude particularly with regards to the French stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein said that United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 "cannot be subject to change or compromise" in order to achieve peace in the region. "Total (Israeli) withdrawal for total peace, should be the concept of any solution to the Middle East problem," the King added.

On the Gulf war, the King praised France's "just support" for Iraq against Iranian aggression and called for a peaceful solution to the problem.

President Mitterrand said the Gulf war is threatening all countries in the region including Jordan, but France cannot "substitute itself" in the place of the countries involved in the conflict.

He conceded that France can play an effective role within the European Community mainly by being a permanent member at the U.N., but "we have to convince the countries directly involved in the problems of the region to sit down at the negotiating table."

Mr. Mitterrand said many countries have tried to mediate a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict but they all failed.

"My opinion is to try to influence the countries directly involved in the conflict to solve their problems by direct negotiations." The alternative, he said, is to convene an international conference in which all these countries participate.

He then called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise Israel because "countries and people do not disappear into thin air."

Responding to a question on whether the Labour Party in Israel, if it won the elections, would change the situation, Mr. Mitterrand said "I will not interfere in the affairs of a country, especially when this country is having elections. After the Israeli elections the situation could be different, he added.

King Hussein said the Labour Party have been in power many times before during which "we have not been able to implement the resolutions 242 and 338. However, he added, "we are watching the development in the Israeli elections but if there is something we have to wait and see."

On the issue of the international conference, Mr. Mitterrand said "it is not reasonable to exclude either of both superpowers and we cannot solve any problem in the absence of the Palestinians."

"If you keep anybody out, the conference would fail," he added.

Answering a question he said: "I am not asking the PLO to recognise Israel in a unilateral fashion but asking it to respect the U.N. resolutions and be clear about them."

"The PLO language have to be clearer than the way it was in the past," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Mr. Mitterrand said he cannot meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat but said "he can come in Paris whenever he wants."

"I met him before I became president in 1975 but now I cannot meet him," he said.

The Gulf war, Mr. Mitterrand said is an ideological war and its threat to the countries in the region stems from fanaticism: referring to the Islamic revolution in Iran. If the situation got worse in the Gulf "our friends there can expect from us what they expect from friends," he added.

The King said: "I feel we are close to the moment that we would all lose any hope of achieving a just peace things that might happen soon could waste the last chance." The convening of an international conference is the last chance "before it is too late," he asserted.

Mr. Mitterrand said: "We have to use our imagination in order not to leave things blocked like they are."

## Hussein praises France

King Hussein has expressed Jordan's deep appreciation to France for its role in supporting justice at the European and international levels, and paid tribute to the French endeavours to re-establish peace in Lebanon and in confronting aggression in the eastern part of the Arab World.

King Hussein said he was proud and immensely delighted at the

(Continued on page 3)

## Beirut turmoil subsides as protesters withdraw

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Beirut's port and airport resumed normal, unobstructed operations Tuesday for the first time since February as a government peace plan took hold in the capital.

Implementation of the plan has been marred by delays in clearing key road links between eastern and western sectors and further setbacks caused by protesters demanding release of hostages held by rival militias.

The protesters withdrew Tuesday morning after staging violent demonstrations Monday that crippled the western half of the city.

Angry women blockaded airport approach roads and sealed off major intersections with lamp posts, tree trunks and burning tyres while supporters forced merchants to close their shops.

The army used bulldozers Monday night to clear rubble left behind by the protesters and Tuesday four road crossings opened, reconnecting the mostly Christian east Beirut with the mainly Muslim west.

President Amin Gemayel said promised relatives of militia hostages their problem would have priority in a meeting Wednesday of the "national unity" government, which includes allies and leaders of the main militias.

Wedad Helwani, a leader of west Beirut protesters, told Reuters they had suspended street demonstrations because they did not want to be blamed for blocking the peace plan.

But she warned the barricades would return if the cabinet failed to meet their demands for release of the hostages and information about those who have disappeared.

The cabinet is also expected to discuss a plan to disengage combatants in the mountains above Beirut and reforms to give Muslims more political power.

Witnesses quoted by Reuters said activity at the port and airport was light compared to levels before they closed on Feb. 6 because of fighting between the army and militias.

But there were indications that:

Beirut's newly established peace might prove fragile.

Fadi Freem, commander of the powerful mostly Christian rightist "Lebanese Forces" militia, told Reuters he regarded the peace plan as "a ceasefire with a lot of cosmetics" and said the militia would resist reforms to give the Muslims more power.

In west Beirut the fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim Hizbollah (party of God) distributed leaflets saying its fighters were "reluctantly" leaving the confrontation lines although they have no confidence in the implementation of a balanced (peace) plan.

The leftist daily As-Safir said the "green line" dividing the city had not been completely abolished. It said the fact that two other major road crossings in central Beirut still were closed indicated some leaders did not want the city fully re-united.

"Lebanese Forces" to resist reforms, page 2

Israeli troops scaled off the area for half an hour immediately after the blast.

Mr. Khalifeh, in his mid-50s, was known to have had close links with Palestinian fighters who were in South Lebanon before the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Mr. Khalifeh was a merchant and also ran a local school. He was married with four children. There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for booby-trapping his car.

Israelis kill civilian

## S. Lebanon mayor killed in car bomb

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — The mayor of a town in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon was killed early Tuesday when his car exploded, security sources said.

Jawad Khalifeh, mayor of the coastal town of Safad, 12 kilometres south of Sidon, was about to drive away from his home in his Mercedes car when a bomb planted in it exploded, killing him instantly, the sources said.

Israeli troops scaled off the area for half an hour immediately after the blast.

Mr. Khalifeh, in his mid-50s, was known to have had close links with Palestinian fighters who were in South Lebanon before the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Mr. Khalifeh was a merchant and also ran a local school. He was married with four children. There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for booby-trapping his car.

Israelis kill civilian

The Associated Press adds: Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Lebanese civilian and wounded three others while pursuing commandos who attacked their patrol.

The shooting occurred Monday near the Muslim Shi'ite village of Jibchit in South Lebanon, 25 kilometres northeast of the Lebanese port city of Tyre.

The Israeli Maariv reported Tuesday that a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli patrol from a ridge three kilometres south of Jibchit.

It said the patrol fired back at the assailants and the Lebanese civilians were caught in the cross-fire.

The newspaper said Israeli soldiers evacuated the wounded to a nearby hospital and the patrol found tracks of the assailants' get-away car near the scene.

Maariv reported that the ambush took place in the same spot where Israeli patrols have come under fire several times from the ridge which overlooks the road.

The newspaper also reported two light arms fire exchanges between Israeli troops and Palestinian commandos or Syrian soldiers in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. It was unclear whether the shooting from behind Syrian lines was initiated by commandos or Syrian soldiers.

'South Lebanon army' expands role, page 2

## Kidnapped Libyan released

BEIRUT (AP) — Gunmen kidnapped Libya's highest-ranking diplomat in Beirut Monday, and released him unharmed seven hours later in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon, police said.

Police said Muhammad Fattouri, charge d'affaires at the Libyan embassy here, was released at the eastern Bekaa Valley town of Chataura, 35 kilometres east of Beirut, at 10 p.m. (1900 GMT) Monday.

Police did not identify his captors, but said they demanded that all Libyan diplomats and Libyan nationals leave Lebanon within 48 hours.

Mr. Fattouri is the second ranking Libyan diplomat to be kidnapped in mostly Muslim west Beirut in 16 days.

A group calling itself the "Sadr Brigades" claimed responsibility for both abductions.

Two car loads of gunmen ran Mr. Fattouri off the road and abducted him while he was driving from the embassy to his house, according to police chief Brig. Osman Osman and Col. Adnan Gudmi.

## Labour rejects Likud offer to form coalition

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, facing an uphill battle in the July 23 election, Tuesday made a surprise offer to form a coalition with the opposition Labour Party.

The offer came at the end of a television debate with opposition leader Shimon Peres, who later rejected the idea.

Mr. Shamir, whose Likud bloc is trailing Labour by a sizeable margin in opinion polls, wrapped up the debate by saying that a national unity government was needed to tackle Israel's economic and security problems.

Mr. Shamir, who heads a coalition of right-wing and religious parties, said that if re-elected he would try to form a broader-based government drawn from "all responsible sectors of the public."

It was the first time the prime minister has raised such a proposal since the campaign started. Mr. Peres dismissed it as an "election gimmick" aimed at boosting Likud's chances at the polls.

Mr. Peres was on the attack for much of the 30-minute debate, hitting out at the government's failure to bring down inflation and pull the army out of South Lebanon.

The debate, regarded as a centerpiece of the campaign, was never heated, however. Under the ground rules, the two leaders did not have a chance to interrogate each other.

They gave two-minute answers to a series of five pre-determined general questions on the economy, social problems, Israel's involvement in Lebanon and relations with Washington.

Mr. Peres, repeatedly accused by Likud politicians of being a "wishy-washy" leader unable to take a firm stand, was at his toughest on the economy.

He said that after seven years of Likud rule, Israel's foreign reserves had sunk to a dangerous level and the government had wasted billions of dollars on building Jewish settlements in occupied Arab land.

"Mr. Shamir, I don't want to be too personal but during the nine months you have been prime minister inflation has risen from 200 to 400 per cent a year," he said.

Israeli campaign turns rough as election nears, page 2

Labour victory could defeat peace process, page 4



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor with the French guests made on Tuesday (See story on page 3)

## Aden agreement will be ratified despite opposition, PFLP official asserts

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Damascus-based official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Tuesday that an agreement reached in Aden two weeks ago between Fatah, the main stream Palestinian commando group, and a left-wing "democratic alliance" will be signed in Algiers in the coming few days despite reported rejection to the accord by Syrian-backed Palestinian factions.

Bassam Abu Sharif, a member of the politbureau of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told the Jordan Times in a phone interview that "the signing will turn it into an agreement guaranteed by five Palestinian organisations, Algeria and South Yemen." Mr. Abu Sharif stressed, however, that the "democratic alliance" is still determined to carry out a "comprehensive national dialogue" among all Palestinian factions following the signing of the Aden agreement.

The PFLP official statement came in reply to statements made by Fatah Central Committee member Hani Al Hassan expressing scepticism whether the Algiers meeting will ever take place at all.

Mr. Abu Sharif criticised Mr. Hassan's statement and said that the announcement of the agreement in Algiers "will clarify to the masses that the agreement draws up a clear national platform to the PLO, condemns PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Cairo last December and states clearly that all contacts with the Egyptian regime should be stopped immediately."

The Algiers meeting was scheduled to be held on July 8 but was postponed to an unspecified date to give time for the "Democratic alliance" to talk four Syrian-backed factions into accepting the agreement.

Aden agreement.

The four factions, which formed a "national alliance" two months ago, include Sa'iq, the PFLP-General Command, the tiny Popular Struggle Front and the Fatah rebels led by Colonel Said Musa. The "national alliance" has announced its rejection of the Aden agreement and accused those who accepted it of "deviation." Mr. Abu Sharif strongly refuted these accusations and described the agreement as a "big step towards unity."

"All those who try to distort facts or to put wheels do not serve the national aims of the Palestinian people," he said.

Mr. Abu Sharif said that the "democratic alliance" is nevertheless continuing its talks with the "national alliance" on the basis of the planned comprehensive Palestinian dialogue. He said that both sides have already had an important round of talks Monday and will meet again on Wednesday and Thursday.

"We hope to reach an agreement very soon. The national unity should be re-established as soon as possible because we will have important battles in the next period against the Israeli-imperialist plans."

In a related development, a leaflet received here Tuesday and signed by four Palestinian professional associations and clubs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank pledged total support of the Aden agreement. The leaflet, signed by the Pharmacists Association, the Union of the Workers of the Jerusalem Electricity Company, the Salwan Sporting Club and the Unionist Action Front called on the five factions to implement the Aden agreement and to restore strong ties between Syria and the PLO leadership. The leaflet also expressed appreciation of the role played by Algeria and South Yemen in bringing about the agreement.

## Palestinians urge support for Communist-led Israeli party in general elections

AMMAN — A number of distinguished nationalist West Bank personalities have appealed to Arabs and "progressive Jews" in Israel to support a front led by the Israeli Communist Party in the coming parliamentary elections.

The appeal, which was expressed in a statement received here Tuesday, was signed by 24 Palestinian personalities who praised the "Democratic Front for Peace and Equality" for its principled and courageous nationalistic stances in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

The "Democratic Front for Peace and Equality," a coalition of the Israeli Communist Party, the left-wing Jewish Black Panthers movement and a number of independent personalities, currently has four representatives in the Knesset — two Arabs and two Jews.

Its election programme include the recognition of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Tuesday's West Bank statement was signed by prominent personalities such as Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka, a Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, Al Bireh Mayor Ibrahim Tawil, well-known Palestinian woman leader Samih Al Khalil, Beit Sabour Municipal Council member Atallah Rashmawi, Bashir Barghouti, editor of the Arabic-language weekly Al Taliya (the Vanguard) and senior Bethlehem University students.

## British tanker hit in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — The 133,035-ton tanker British Renown was hit by two missiles fired from an unidentified plane Tuesday while on its way to take off a crippled tanker in the Gulf, shipping sources said.

The sources said two rockets were fired at the British-registered tanker. One bounced off the deck and the other tore away some oil loading equipment, starting a small fire which the crew extinguished, they said.

The sources said the British Renown was just off Arabiyah Island, near the centre of the Gulf between Saudi Arabia and Iran, when it was attacked.

They said the 261,011 deadweight ton vessel, attacked at about 1145 GMT, was proceeding under its own power to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

In a shore-to-ship radio call from Bahrain, the British Renown's skipper, Noel Brooks, told Reuters: "The vessel was hit by two missiles from a plane."

He said the ship was 20 miles away from the crippled Swiss-owned tanker Tiburon when the attack occurred.

He said none of the 26-man crew, all British apart from two Maltese, was injured in the attack.

Lloyds Shipping Register lists the British Renown as owned by B.P. Medway Tanker Co. and registered in London.

The 260,000 deadweight ton Tiburon was hit by an Iraqi-fired Exocet missile on June 27 while sailing south from Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal near the head of the Gulf. It was laden with 250,000 tonnes of oil worth about \$50 million.

Eight crew members — one German and seven Spaniards — were killed in the attack, which shattered the Tiburon's superstructure. The owners, Suisse Outremer Reederei, said the ship was a write-off.

The shipping sources said about 30,000 tonnes of oil had already been offloaded in a lighter from the Tiburon about and that the British Renown had been expected to take the remainder.

In London, a spokesman for the vessel's owners, British Petroleum Medway, confirmed that the tanker was hit by two missiles, starting a small fire now extinguished by the crew.

There were no casualties, he added.

It was the second attack on a British ship in the Gulf area this year. The 19,210-ton bulk carrier Charming was hit and severely damaged by a missile in an Iraqi air raid last March, 40 miles off Bandar Khomeini.

The British government summoned Iraq's ambassador in London to protest after the March attack.

Eighteen large merchant ships, mainly oil tankers, have been hit in the Gulf since March 27.

## INSIDE

- U.S. official says Tehran probably called off expected Basra offensive, page 2
- France to help build Iraq-Jordan oil pipeline, page 3
- 'Strategic negativism' marks Soviet policy in Gulf, page 4
- South African mines ignore health risks, page 5
- Liverpool-Poznan play to kick off European Cup, page 6
- OPEC ministers meet in Geneva, page 7
- Canada goes to the polls on Sept. 4, page 8



# Expected Iranian offensive is probably off, U.S. expert says

WASHINGTON (R) — Iran's much-heralded offensive is probably off and the Gulf war could drag on indefinitely, a U.S. expert said Monday.

Barry Rubin, a senior Gulf expert at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, told foreign correspondents in a briefing he believed Tehran was reconsidering its strategy because of previous heavy losses.

"It seems increasingly likely that the Iranians will not launch a major offensive... and the front will remain quiet until September," he said.

Only two days ago official Iraqi newspapers reported that the offensive, widely forecast since March as an Iranian bid to break the stalemate in the 45-month-old war, was imminent.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar

Weinberger said three weeks ago Iran might stage the attack soon, warning it could turn into one of the bloodiest infantry battles since World War II with 500,000 troops massed on each side.

Mr. Rubin said Tehran's strategy had been to probe for weakness on Iraq's front, then bring up forces for a mass attack. But the movement of large numbers of men tipped off Iraq on the time and place and gave it time to prepare.

The Iranians lost between 3,000 and 5,000 men in a mass onslaught in March, he estimated.

He said he believed that since then the Iranian military had won political allies for a rec-

consideration of strategy, away from "human wave" offensives by militant revolutionaries.

Mr. Rubin said there was no sign Iran had been badly hurt by Iraqi attacks on oil tankers, adding it had maintained exports of about 1.8 million barrels of oil a day.

"Iran is not desperate... so maybe it's not so eager to take desperate actions," he said.

He saw no indication that the war had seriously undermined the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini or that of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Neither regime looks about to collapse. We face two pretty solid governments which are going to go on and continue the war," he said.

Iraq has threatened to destroy Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island if Iran launches its big offensive.

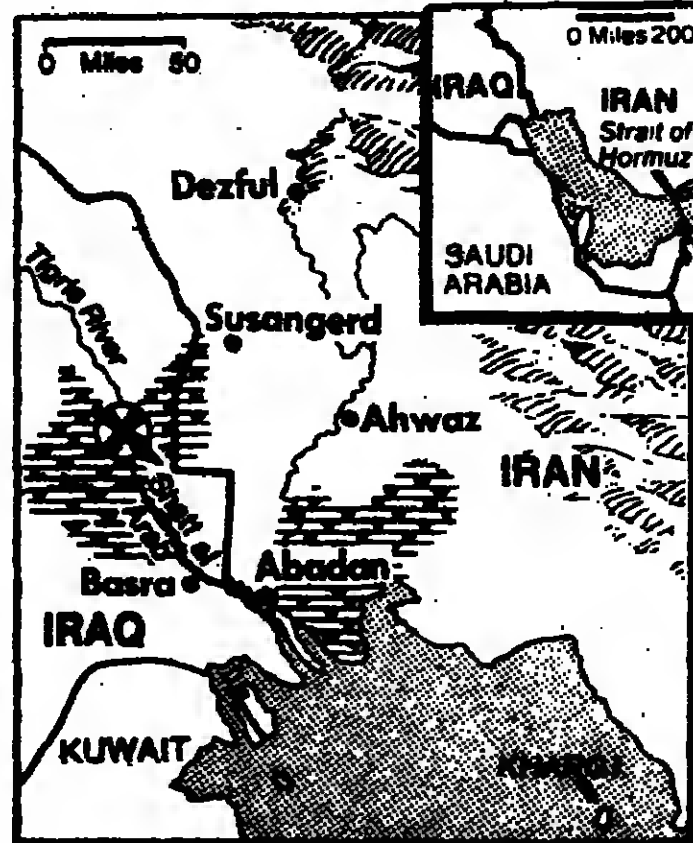
But Mr. Rubin described that as a "false issue," saying he doubted Baghdad could do it.

Pipelines to the island were beneath Gulf waters and hard to hit, there was considerable duplication in terminal equipment, the Iraqis could mount only a limited air attack and their French-made Exocet missiles were not effective against ground-based installations, he said.

Mr. Rubin said Iran had several options for continuing the war other than with a mass offensive.

It could step up attacks on Arab oil tankers by using small patrol boats in hit-and-run raids, it could launch a wave of terrorism and sabotage in Gulf states or it could attack Iraq's oil pipeline through Turkey, he said.

Iraq had few military options other than defending its soil, he said.



## Saudis seek to buy Tornados from U.K.

BONN (R) — Saudi Arabia has asked Britain to supply it with Tornado multi-role combat aircraft built by a consortium from West Germany, Britain and Italy, the Bonn government said Monday.

An Economics Ministry spokesman quoted a letter sent by ministry State Secretary Martin Gruener to a radical Greens Party member of parliament as saying that it was up to Britain to decide whether to export the planes.

In London, a British Aerospace spokesman denied any deal had been reached with Saudi Arabia, but in Rome, a spokesman for Fiat Aviazione SPA said the consortium had agreed to supply Saudi Arabia with 40 Tornados and Fiat would provide 20 per cent of the engine components.

Political sources in Bonn said such a deal with a Middle East country could involve the West German government in further controversy over its restrictive policy on arms exports to areas of tension.

The Gruener letter, dated July 3, said: "The West German government is aware that Saudi Ara-

bia would like to purchase Tornadoes from Great Britain."

It said the Federal Security Council in Bonn had discussed Saudi request but its deliberations were confidential.

"Where German interests are affected in this case they will be made clear by the West German government via consultations with the letter said. Bonn had to take account of the interests of the partners in the consortium, it added.

West German arms export guidelines allow Bonn to make general exceptions to its restriction export policy where there is a "special political consideration" and specific exceptions for individual deals deemed to be in national interests.

It waived objections when Saudi Arabia wanted to buy the FH-70 Howitzer which West Germany also developed jointly with Italy and Britain.

However, early this year Chancellor Helmut Kohl vetoed the sale of controversial Leopard battle tanks to the Saudis and Israeli protests that they could be used against Israel.

## South Lebanon Army expands role

This dispatch was submitted to the Israeli military censor, who ordered several changes.

MARIYOUN, Lebanon (AP) — Israel is investing heavily to turn the fledgling South Lebanon Army (SLA) into a fighting force that will protect its northern border. But Israeli officials admit privately the force won't be able to do the job alone for years to come.

But the 2,000-member militia has become more active in policing the south in the past six months and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said it will play a key role in securing Israel's border.

Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon actually depends more on reaching an agreement with Syria for maintaining security in the area than on the prowess of the SLA, said the officials, who spoke off the record.

The SLA has taken nominal control of Lebanon as far north as the coastal provincial capital of Sidon and is conducting dozens of patrols daily, with the Israeli army nearby.

As it has gained strength and become more active, the militia has been attacked more than a dozen times in the past three months by anti-Israeli commandos.

"This just means they've (the SLA) become more effective," a military source said.

The source said Israel currently contributes hundreds of thousands of dollars monthly toward the SLA, training officers, contributing heavy weapons such as tanks and paying at least half of every soldier's monthly salary of

1,800 Lebanese pounds (\$30).

The pace of programmes to train and expand the SLA force to 6,000 men was stepped up after the death in February of the militia's founder, Maj. Saad Haddad. Even so, the new commander, Antoine Lahd, said more time is needed.

"Within a year and one-half to two years, the South Lebanon Army can take complete control in the majority of the areas in the south. For the whole south we will need at least two years," Lahd, a 55-year-old retired Lebanese army major general, told the Israeli army magazine Bamahane.

Israeli officials in charge of training the SLA forces said the militia was improving but it would take at least twice as long as Gen. Lahd predicted to make it into a credible fighting force.

At SLA headquarters in the Druze community of Pasbaya about 11 kilometres north east of Marjayoun, three dozen militiamen left the colour television in their barracks and conducted a 10-minute drill for visiting reporters and Israeli army officials last week.

They jumped behind gun positions in four jeeps and roared away from their base. Minutes later they returned, leapt from their vehicles and lined up, their guns at their side and their commander yelling at them to "hurry, hurry."

The Hasbiya platoon is unusual because more than half of the force is Druze, while about 12 per

cent is Christian. Military leaders said the force is widely accepted in Hasbiya.

The main problem faced by most SLA battalions, according to Israeli officials, is the sectarian balance in its ranks.

The latest figures show the SLA is 66 per cent Christian, 18 per cent Shi'ite, 12 per cent Druze and 4 per cent Sunni, said an Israeli major at SLA headquarters in Marjayoun, about eight kilometres north of the Israeli border.

That is an increase from six months ago, when, the major said, only 5 per cent of the militia was Shi'ite.

About 65 per cent of southern Lebanon's population of almost one million are Shi'ite Muslims.

The Shi'ite resist the force because many local Muslim leaders are strongly opposed to Israel's occupation of Lebanon. Shi'ite militia have been blamed by Israeli officials and Western diplomats for most of the attacks that have killed 16 Israelis in southern Lebanon this year.

But Israel sees hope in the fact that Amal Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, who once held firm control over Shi'ite in the south, has been occupied with the political problems of Beirut and has failed to provide directions or funds to the south.

"The local leaders realise this and have started encouraging their Shi'ite followers to join the southern Lebanese army," said the Israeli major in Marjayoun, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

## Lebanese Forces to resist reforms

BEIRUT (R) — The commander of Lebanon's main Falangist militia said Tuesday they would put up political resistance to proposed government reforms giving the opposition greater share of power in a re-united, centralised Lebanon.

Fadi Frem, commander of the Lebanese Forces, told Reuters in an interview "Christians would resist the reforms politically in the cabinet and in parliament and would resort to arms if Syria tried to impose them by force."

The Syrian-backed National Unity government, which includes two Christian ministers closely tied to the militia, has approved a programme which would, among other things, give the opposition greater representation in parliament.

The government sees last week's successful Beirut peace plan as a breathing space for discussion and implementation of political reforms designed to end nine years of sectarian war.

However, Commander Frem said although his militia had agreed to the plan in order to give citizens a respite from war, it would use the time to negotiate directly with rival militias.

"We can use the ceasefire... for negotiations with the Druze and with the Shi'ites if they want it," he said.

The Lebanese Forces still saw

Lebanon's future as a federalised state allowing the different religious factions to control the administration of their own areas, he added.

Commander Frem agreed that the opposition had the right to more power but said his militia would not agree to this through a strongly centralised government.

"We are against the concept of power-sharing of the central power. We are for a new system in which the central power would be decentralised, thus diluting the competition for the central power," he said.

The militia has often advocated such a programme, under which different religious groups would take control of security, education and other matters in their areas.

But most Falangist and opposition politicians have shown little interest in the proposals. It was also not clear that the Lebanese Forces can oppose the will of the Falangist cabinet ministers Pierre Gemayel and Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Chamoun head the Christian Lebanese Front coalition of which Commander Frem's militia is the military wing.

Commander Frem pointed out that Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Chamoun had proposed federalism at reconciliation talks in Switzerland last March. However, as ministers, they later approved a government

programme excluding federalism despite proposing considerable de-centralisation.

Commander Frem said he believed the Beirut security plan, which the militia initially resisted, had some chance of success although he called it "a ceasefire, with a lot of cosmetics."

"It has better chances of success because there is a political decision on both sides behind it," he said, adding that he was satisfied with the way it was applied in east Beirut.

But he declared he would not agree to close illegal harbours, as envisaged under the plan.

Beirut's official port resumed operations Monday after a five-month closure, but next door in the "fifth basin" the Lebanese Forces were Tuesday still doing brisk business unloading commercial cargo and evading government duties.

## Palestinian jailed for 20 months in Greece

ATHENS (R) — An Athens court has sentenced an armed Palestinian found loitering near the home of the Israeli Ambassador to Greece four months ago to 20 months in prison.

Ali Abdul Rahim, 35, a native of Tripoli, Lebanon, was found guilty of the illegal possession of firearms.

During his trial he said he had no intention of shooting the Israeli Ambassador to Athens, Yehzekel Barnea, as the police suspected when they arrested him last March.

At the time, Rahim said he was watching Barnea's movements on the orders of Lebanon's "National Resistance Front", to which he said he belonged.

## Turkey reduces compulsory military service

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish government is reducing compulsory military service by two months, lowering it to 18 months from March next year, the official Gazette recorded Monday.

Military service in Turkey, which has the second largest sta-

nding army in the NATO alliance after the United States with more than half a million men, is compulsory for all men over the age of 20.

Under the new law reported in the official Gazette, men taking higher education will be able to

defer their military service to the age of 23, up from the current age limit of 22.

The law will also allow people working abroad to defer their military service until the age of 32, gain up from 24.

## Tunisia increases bread prices

TUNIS (R) — The Tunisian government Tuesday announced immediate increases in the price of bread and other cereal products of up to 20 per cent, the first rise since bloody bread riots in January.

The riots, in which 89 people died, were triggered by the doubling of bread prices — a move later revoked by President Habib Bourguiba.

However, the Economics Ministry said in a statement that a moderate increase of between 10

## and 20 per cent was necessary

because of a chronic deficit in the State Subsidy Fund.

The fund, designed to keep down prices of staples, is running a deficit of 120 million dinars (\$50 million).

Following the bread riots, Interior Minister Driss Guiga was accused of manipulating the disorders for his own political ends. He fled the country but was sentenced in his absence last month to 10 years hard labour and five years in prison.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
MAIN CHANNEL  
17:30... Koran  
17:40... Cartoons  
18:00... Children's Programmes  
18:30... News  
19:30... Programme on Agriculture  
20:00... News in Arabic  
20:40... Arabic Series  
21:40... Cultural Programme  
22:30... Arabic Series (Weekly)  
23:00... News Summary in Arabic  
23:10... Arabic Series (Continued)  
23:30... Religious Programme

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
18:00... Les enfants du Monde  
19:00... News in French  
19:15... La vie des autres  
19:30... News in Hebrew  
20:00... News in Arabic  
21:00... Three's Company (Comedy)  
21:30... Documentary (Africa)  
22:00... News in English  
22:15... Hotel

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
at party on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00... Light Music  
07:30... Newsdesk  
08:00... Morning Show  
08:30... News Summary  
09:00... Morning Show  
10:00... Pop Session  
11:00... News Summary  
12:00... Pop Session  
12:30... News Summary  
13:00... Pop Session  
14:00... News Bulletin  
14:10... News Summary  
14:30... Old Mother  
15:00... Concert Hour  
16:00... News Summary  
16:30... Old Favorites  
17:00... Jordan Weekly  
17:30... Pop Session  
18:00... News Summary  
18:30... Ovar a Cup of Tea  
19:00... Music  
19:30... News Summary  
20:00... Evening Show  
21:00... News Summary  
22:00... Evening Show  
23:00... News Summary  
24:00... News Headlines

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00... Newsdesk 06:30... Wimbledon Report 06:45... Financial News 06:55... Reflections 07:00... World News 07:05... 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30... Waveguide 07:45... The World Today 08:00... Newsdesk 08:30... Wimbledon Report 08:45... World News 08:55... 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30... That's the Trade 09:45... Report on Religion 10:00... World News 10:05... Reflections 10:15... Islamic For a While 10:30... The World Today 10:45... World News 11:00... British Press Review 11:15... The World Today 11:30... Financial News 11:45... Look Ahead 11:55... The Alternative 12:15... Wimbledon Report 12:30... Byg at Large 12:50... Record of the Week 13:00... World News 13:15... News about Britain 13:15... World Service Short Story 13:30... Meridian 14:00... Radio Newsweek 14:15... Nature Notebook 14:25... The Farming World 14:45... Sports Round-up 15:00... World News 15:05... 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30... Zoo Walk 15:45... Beecham's Delus 16:15... Report on Religion 16:30... Middlemarket 17:00... Radio Newsweek 17:15... Outlook 18:00... World News 18:05... Commentary 18:15... Wimbledon 18:45... The World Today 19:00... World News 19:05... Monitor 19:25... New Ideas 19:35... Waveguide 19:45... Sports Round-up 20:00... Newsdesk 20:30... Outlook 21:00... International Soccer Special 21:30... Stock Market Report 21:45... International Soccer Special 21:55... Stock Market Report 22:00... World News 22:05... 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30... Assignment 23:00... Network UK 23:15... Wimbledon Report 23:30... Jazz for the Ailing 24:00... World News 00:00... The World Today 00:25... Book Choice 00:30... Financial News 00:40... Reflections 00:45... Sports Round-up 01:00... World News 01:05... Commentary 01:15... Kenneth Matthews Commentaries 01:30... Top Twenty

**VOICE OF AMERICA**  
MW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210 KHz

06:00... VOA Morning News on the hour news summaries, daily business report, science and medicine, sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups, analysis, viewpoints, features 17:00... News 17:30... Special English News and Features 18:00... News 18:10... Focus 18:30... Now Music 19:00... News 19:10... Newsline 19:30... Special English News and Features

## WHAT'S GOING ON

**TODAY'S EVENTS**

**EXHIBITIONS**

"Les Peintres Cisterciens" at the French Cultural Centre.  
Exhibition of Ceramics by Margaret Tadros at Alia Art Gallery.  
Exhibition of paintings by Ahmad Sami at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

**FILMS**

"Bound for Glory" starring David Caruso, Ronny Cox, Melinda Gillen, Gail Strickland - at the American Cultural Centre at 7:00 p.m.  
"Les Misérables" 2<sup>e</sup> Epoque at the French Cultural Centre at 10:30 a.m.

**VIDEO**

"Le Grand Eclat: Le Centenaire de l'Alliance Française" at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.  
"Les Misérables" 2<sup>e</sup> Epoque at the French Cultural Centre at 10:30 a.m.

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610287  
American Centre - 44371  
American Centre Library - 41530  
British Council - 3617-8  
Goethe Institute - 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777  
Haya Arts Centre - 665195  
Hague Youth City - 667181  
Y.W.C.A. - 41793  
Y.W.M.A. - 664251  
Amman Municipal Library - 36111  
University of Jordan Library - 443555

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cit. of Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday) and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.  
National Gallery: Contains a col-

lection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists, Minshah, Jabal Lubdub. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30124.  
Martyrs' Memorial (Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 662130.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Soviet Philadelphians Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, English Circle. Tel. 815261.

**CHURCHES**

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabal Lubdub, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox). Abdull, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redemptor). Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church. Ashrafieh, 77331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church. Ashrafieh, 773261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh, 77131.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational). meets at Southern Beguin School in Shmeisani, 663249.

**PRAYER TIMES**

06:57... Fajr  
07:37... (Sunrise) Shuruf  
11:41... Dhuhur  
15:22... 'Asr  
19:45... Maghrib  
20:24... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport of (06) 33200, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

06:00... Cairo (MS)  
06:40... Kuwait (KU)  
09:15... Dubai (RJ)  
09:30... Agaba (RJ)  
09:35... Doha (RJ)  
09:45... Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (AF)  
09:45... Cairo (RJ)  
12:25... Laraca (CY)  
14:00... Kuwait (KU)  
15:10... Jeddah (SV)  
16:00... Cyprus (RJ)  
17:00... Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (AI)  
17:10... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
17:10... Athens (RJ)  
17:35... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
17:35... London, Paris (RJ)  
17:40... New York, Amsterdam (KL)  
17:40... Madrid, Geneva (RJ)  
18:00... Istanbul (RJ)  
18:00... Rome (RJ)  
18:30... Cairo (RJ)  
18:30... Bangkok (RJ)  
19:50... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:50... Cairo (MS)  
00:45... Cairo (RJ)  
00:45... Baghdad (RJ)

**DEPARTURES**

06:10... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
06:45... Cairo (RJ)  
06:55... Istanbul, Amsterdam (KL)  
06:59... Cairo (MS)  
07:15... Agaba (RJ)  
08:30... Athens (RJ)  
09:00... Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)  
09:40... Karachi (PK)  
11:00... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30... Athens (RJ)  
12:15... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)  
12:30... Laraca, Zurich (SR)  
13:25... Laraca (CY)  
14:30... Doha, Bahrain (GA)  
14:30... Cairo (RJ)  
15:40... Kuwait (KU)  
16:00... Jeddah (SV)  
16:40... Baghdad (AI)  
19:30... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:40... Dhabran (RJ)  
19:45... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:15... Jeddah (RJ)

**MARITIME TRAFFIC**

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

Al Zahra  
Chung Shing  
Cher Ching  
Oma  
Angie Breeze  
Frio Adriatic  
Al Westit  
Faleac

Amia Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

**MONEY EXCHANGE**

Local sell-buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc... 66.3/ 66.7  
Dutch guilder... 119.4/ 120.1  
Egyptian pound... 31.9/ 32.1  
French franc... 43.9/ 44.2  
Iraqi dinar... 374/ 377.6  
Italian lire (for 100)... 221/ 222  
Japanese yen (for 100)... 157.7/ 158.6  
Kuwaiti dinar... 1270.1/ 1274.6  
Lebanese lira... 50.4/ 51.1  
Omani rial... 109.5/ 109.43  
Qatari rial... 103.8/ 104.2  
Saudi riyal... 108.1/ 108.4  
Swedish crown... 46.1/ 46.4  
Swiss franc... 159.9/ 160.9  
Syrian lira... 63.8/ 64.8  
UAE dirham... 103.1/ 103.5  
U.S. sterling pound... 499.7/ 502.7  
U.S. dollar... 381/ 383  
W. German mark... 134.7/ 135.5

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be fine, with southwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman... 16/28  
Agaba... 21/35  
Desert... 21/35  
Jordan Valley... 19/34  
Egmont (small)... 21/35  
Yesterday's high temperature:  
Amman 27, Agaba 34, Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

**EMERGENCIES**

Ambulance...



## Jordanian firm offered recreation park tender

AMMAN (J.T.) — A tender for the implementation of the first stage of the King Abdullah complex and garden project in Amman has been offered to a local company, according to the director-general of the Amman Development Corporation, Sami Al-Tsheid.

The decision on the tender has been referred to Prime Minister Mr. Ahmad 'Obeidat for approval and to endorse it in preparation for commencing work on the first stage in the near future, a report in the Al-Rai Arabic daily newspaper said.

## Irbid water pipe network contract awarded locally

IRBID (J.T.) — A contract has been awarded to a local company for the building of a water pipe network that would supply drinking water to the Irbid Governorate until the year 1992, at an average of 20 million cubic metres of water per year.

He said that water will be supplied to the Irbid Governorate from Wadi Al Arab via a main pipe that will go through the town of Samma to reach the main water tower, that will distribute the water to all regions.

The line is expected to extend over 24 kilometres, and there will be pumping stations along the way, the spokesman added. He said a separate electric power line will feed the pumping stations.

## Work permits deadline extended to September

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber announced Tuesday that non-Jordanian workers will have until the end of September to obtain permits for working in Jordan, an extension of two more months from the initial deadline.

The minister issued this statement during a visit to the employment office in Amman where he inspected the office's tasks of issuing work permits to workers of different nationalities and receiving applications by Jordanian



Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber talks to work permit applicants during a visit to the employment office in Amman (Petra photo)

## French multi media exhibition blitzes centre

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Celebrating the state visit to Jordan of the French President Francois Mitterrand this week is an extremely interesting exhibition at the French Cultural Centre. As the title, "Les Peintres Cinéastes", suggests the show comprises the work — paintings, lithographs, collages and films — of five French artists who are also deeply involved in the cinema.

More than that however these artists are amongst the most well known and respected painters working in France at the present time.

Perhaps the most famous of the five is Jacques Monory who, as well as working in several classic films such as Citizen Kane, specialises in producing wonderful silk screen prints of crazy thirties film scenes complete with gangsters and starlets gazing into rippling swimming pools.

Beautifully executed in shockingly bright colours that im-

possibly merge one with another, these still film images are spiked with a wry and satirical humour. Examples of such fun are Mafia men in tribes laughing as they gun each other down, a couple rowing on the river enjoying the "Simplicities" of life as long as their Rolls Royce is parked around the corner, and is that gangster shooting waterlilies in "Monet is Dead?"

Making perhaps a more serious comment is Jacques Bisot, who has worked with such prestigious directors as Luis Buñuel and Jean Renoir specialising in atmospheric lighting. Bisot's collages are intricately fascinating in composition like "Etranges Lucarnes" which denounces war, violence on television and the viewer's complacency, and which is incidentally the only piece of his work on show at this exhibition, of hundreds of tiny photographs of figures and objects.

The delicious watercolours of

Robert Lapoujade are also composed of tiny elements — hundreds upon thousands of different brushstrokes, lines and colours that knit together to form a tight pattern that at first seems totally abstract, but then separates out magically into a colourful crowd marching down a wide tree lined avenue or an autumn tinged landscape. Born in 1921, Lapoujade is the oldest of the painters represented at this small show and his film career includes work with Buñuel, Fellini and Buster Keaton to name but a few.

Daniel Pommerelle, like the others, has worked with many famous French film directors (Jean Luc-Godard, Claude Chabrol) but unlike the others his lithograph series at the French Cultural Centre are rather sombre — black and white images of skulls entitled "Help".

Once a pop artist, Martial Rayse now paints gentle sepia images full of light and detail like Arbre 1 and 11. Rayse began his film career by designing the sets and costumes for two ballets of Roland Petit and for "Vorne Faus", an opera by H. Pousseur and Michel Butor.

As well as the paintings, the films (10 hours of videos) the artists were involved with are being shown at the centre. Opened on Saturday, the exhibition runs for 10 days.

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Photographs by Robert Lapoujade exemplify the artistic eye of the camera.

## King, Mitterrand stress urgency for solution

(Continued from page 1)

visit of the president to Jordan, and considered this event as one of great significance.

"We are proud of the visit of a man of noble principles and courage, and who leads a great nation that has taught the world principles and ideals," King Hussein said. He added that Jordan is proud to have very strong relations with France, based on mutual respect and a true friendship.

"I am sure that my feelings reflect those of all Arabs who recognise France' principles and high ideals, and its leading role within the European Community in all circumstances and in the current situation in which we see world peace threatened," King Hussein

said.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace accompanying President Mitterrand on his visit said Tuesday that, despite Jordanian anger at the refusal of the U.S. Congress to allow the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Kingdom, and Amman's announcement that it will seek arms from other sources, "the conclusion of a Franco-Jordanian arms deal is highly improbable" during the visit.

France sold Jordan 36 Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers before Mr. Mitterrand came to power in 1981.

France, the world's third largest arms exporter, saw its military sales drop in 1983 to its lowest level since 1979. France last year signed a \$4.2 billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia, which is the

largest single deal ever in the region.

In an interview broadcast Monday by the Paris-based Radio Monte Carlo, Information Minister Laila Sharaf described President Mitterrand's visit as "significant" and said she hoped France will play a leading role in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Sharaf said the Jordanian government also hoped for a similar French role in finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

President Mitterrand, on the second day of his official visit, toured the historic Nabatean city of Petra and the ruins of the Greco-Roman city of Jerash earlier in the day. The two leaders were accompanied by their wives.

هذا من اجل



President Mitterrand of France (third from left) leaves the entrance to the Treasury during a visit he paid Tuesday morning to the ancient Nabatean city of Petra.

## Mitterrand tours Nabatean splendour

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Tuesday accompanied French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife on a tour of the Nabatean city of Petra in southern Jordan and the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash in the north.

At the end of the visit, the president and his wife were presented with the souvenir gifts of a book on Bilad Al Shaam, written by the Swiss writer Max Van in French, and a model of the treasury at Petra.

### Tour of Jerash

The president and his wife, also accompanied by Their Majesties the King and Queen later visited Jerash and toured its various sections.

The distinguished guests heard a briefing on the history of the ancient city and the restoration work by a French team going on there. They were also shown the sound and light spectacular, which presents a detailed historical background about Jerash in French, English and Arabic.

Later the visitors watched preparations and rehearsals at the site for the Third Jerash Festival of culture and the arts, due to be held next month.

A model of the city was presented as a gift to the president's wife by Dr. Zahideh Saqr Ismail, assistant director of the Department of Antiquities.

Also Tuesday, Mrs. Mitterrand presented the University of Jordan Hospital with an ambulance as a gift to the hospital's heart centre. The presentation was made at a special ceremony at Al Nadwa Palace attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor. The university's vice-president, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra, was present to receive the gift.

Both the Queen and the audience inspected the medical equipment in the ambulance and the Queen voiced her appreciation for the gift as did Dr. Samra who also referred to the existing strong co-operation between Jordanian and French scientific and cultural institutions, especially at the Marine Science Station in Aqaba, where marine scientific research is being undertaken.

## ACC loans to finance 79 projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) agreed Monday to give loans totalling JD 379,000 to finance 79 agricultural projects throughout the country.

The decision to give these loans was taken during a meeting of the ACC Board of Directors at the headquarters, presided over by ACC Director-General Dr. Sami Al-Sunna'a.

Meanwhile the ACC sources said that the total loans issued by the corporation from the beginning of this year until July 8 amounted to JD 2,225,000. This sum was used to help finance 335 agricultural projects in various parts of Jordan.

## Jordan, Iraq initial project agreement

## France to help build oil pipeline, says minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani was reported as saying Monday that Jordan expected French participation in the construction of an oil pipeline, agreement on which has already been initiated.

"We expect French firms to provide financing and some equipment for the proposed Iraq-Jordan pipeline," he told the local Arabic newspaper Al-Rai.

Dr. Anani also told the Reuters news agency Monday that Jordan and Iraq have initiated an agreement to build the pipeline to export Iraqi crude oil through the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba.

The agreement on the estimated \$1 billion project was initiated by the two sides' technical committees in Baghdad last week and the actual signature was expected next week.

Dr. Anani went on to say.

He said the U.S. Export-Import Bank and American commercial banks were expected to extend more than \$500 million towards the project, with British and French financial institutions providing the balance.

The U.S. firm Bechtel is to construct the 950-kilometre pipeline which will have a capacity of one million barrels per day (bpd) of Iraqi crude.

The pipeline is important for Iraq, whose Gulf oil ports have been blocked by the 45-

month-old war with Iran. Reuters reported. Iraq at present exports 900,000 bpd through a pipeline across Turkey, about one-third of its pre-war exports. Reuters continued.

The Aqaba project is also expected to provide an additional source of revenue for Jordan, which is reliant on Arab and foreign aid.

Dr. Anani said the royalty Jordan would get in transit dues from the pipeline would be fixed after the final cost of the project had been determined.

He said work on the pipeline could begin two months after the signing of the agreement and the first stage of the project would take 18 months to complete.

In the second stage, more pumps would be installed to increase the flow, he said.



Arab finance ministers and economy experts discuss factors affecting development in the region during the final session of a two-day Council of Arab Economic Unity meeting here (Petra photo)

## CAEU condemns as 'aggressive' U.S., Israel free trade zone plan

AMMAN (R) — An Arab economic conference has denounced proposals for a free trade zone between the United States and Israel, and has called for firm action to confront what it called "this aggressive policy."

A resolution issued at the end of a two-day conference of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Monday said such a move could enable Israel to "escalate its aggression against the Arabs and its oppression of the Palestinian people."

It urged the Arab League to take "firm, decisive and collective action to confront this aggressive policy."

CAEU resolutions also urged the Arab League to undertake a study on the establishment of an

Arab duty free area to facilitate trade among Arab states.

The Arab League will also be called upon to draw up an Arab economic action plan and to study ways of investing Arab capital in Arab states.

The meeting urged Arab states which are not members of the CAEU, to join in by signing the council's agreement.

### Development aid

The council meeting voiced its appreciation to the Arab financial institutions for helping Arab countries to carry out their development projects and urged them to pursue this policy, while also requesting the Arab League secretariat to complete a study on the

best ways of investing Arab capital in Arab projects.

The CAEU urged member states to send in their financial commitments as soon as possible and called for a reduction in the expenses of the CAEU secretariat.

The council fixed Dec. 2 as a date for its next meeting to be held in Amman.

The conference was attended by Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, North and South Yemen, Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Emirates as well as Palestinian representatives.

At the end of the meeting, the council sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein thanking him and the Jordanian people for the hospitality they extended to the participants.

## Pan-Arab talks focus on industrial pollution

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A three-day pan-Arab seminar entitled "Environmental Pollution in the Arab World" was opened here Tuesday by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

Thirty working papers dealing with combating pollution will be discussed focusing on marine, air, natural and water pollution as well as desertification.

Addressing the 60 participants and experts from the Arab World and Europe Mr. Nabulsi said that this seminar resulted from a resolution adopted by Arab housing and reconstruction ministers after their meeting in 1983. This resolution, continued Mr. Nabulsi, reflects the Arab interest in and their awareness of the environmental pollution problem. The technological development that we are witnessing in all fields has largely contributed to environmental pollution in the world, he added.

### Chemical effluent

The main factors affecting environmental pollution, said Mr. Nabulsi, are industrial plants discharging poisonous chemicals into rivers, dams, and oceans. Also, the increase in both housing and industrial construction was cited as another reason for the increase in environmental pollution as it destroys nourishment resources and the green lands resulting in increased desertification.

Regarding pollution in Jordan, Mr. Nabulsi said that slaughterhouses, livestock barns and poultry sheds that are spread over the countryside without previous planning add to the problems of environmental pollution in the country.

The minister said that there is an incentive for all international organisations and all official and non-official concerned parties to work on establishing specialised institutions to deal directly with the environmental pollution problem. For example the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment was established to tackle to the environmental pollution problem in Jordan, he added.

### Jordan's efforts

Mr. Nabulsi also stated that although Jordan is a small and poor country it is ready to put all its expertise and efforts towards helping Arab and other friendly countries in the field of pollution on the "give and take principle."

The minister concluded his speech by mentioning the achievements and plans of his ministry in the field of environmental protection citing the Al-Shoumari game reserve in Azraq, the water settlement project, also in Azraq, the preparations to establish the Wadi Mujib settlement, the prevention of hunting for five years according to a cabinet resolution in 1979, and protecting, developing and encouraging forestry in Jordan.

Dr. Sufyan Al Tel, director of the seminar organising committee and director of the Environmental

Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment also addressed the participants. He emphasised the importance of the seminar to Jordan and the developing countries due to "the dangerous use and poisonous materials that are exported to the Third World by industrialised countries because the laws and regulations of these countries do not prevent the importation of such materials."

### Desertification

Dr. Sufyan also talked about the plans of the Environmental Department to stop desertification in Jordan in co-operation with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

Discussing desertification and the misuse of land, Dr. Sufyan pointed out that this issue is threatening one third of the world grass land. He said that this could increase starvation as we need

every square metre of land to produce food.

The UNEP aim to combat desertification by the year 2000 must be regarded as unrealistic due to the non co-operation of certain governments in the world, Dr. Sufyan said.

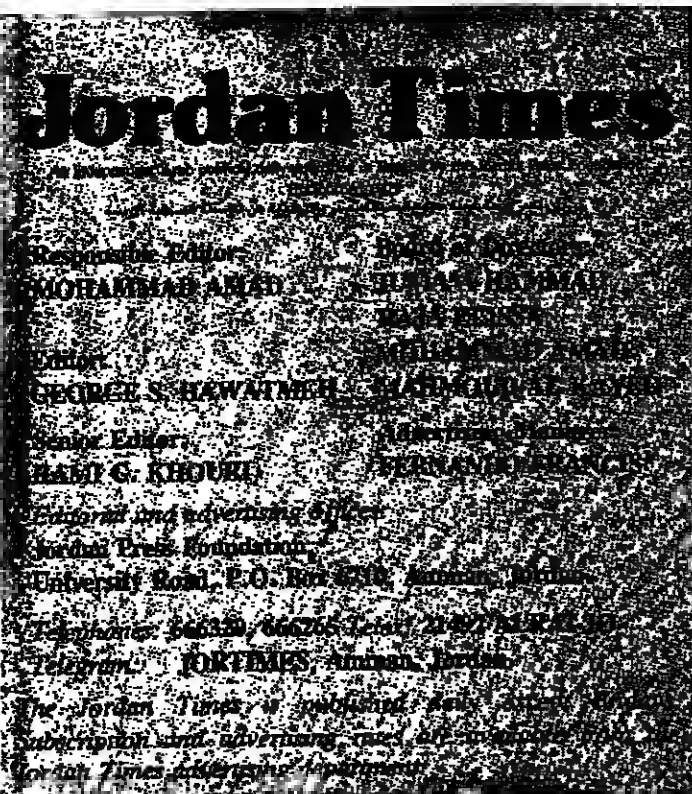
Desertification has had a variety of harmful consequences and the estimated cost of not halting desertification over the last 20 years is in the region of \$520 billion, he added. No price tag could be put on the sufferings of the 850 million people living in the areas directly at risk, he concluded.

During the afternoon session different papers were presented and discussed including "Air Quality in the West of Saudi Arabia", "The effect of Conservation on the Ecology of Wildlife in Jordan" and "Plant Regression in Jordan — The Grasses". Heated arguments took place between various participants as the issues were discussed.



The minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, Mr. Hamdullah Al Nabulsi, (centre) attends the opening of a three-day seminar discussing environmental pollution in the Arab World (Petra photo)





## Europe can help

BECAUSE NEITHER the United States nor the Soviet Union, each in its own way, can bring the Arabs and Israelis together to solve their problems, Jordan has been calling on third parties, with influence in both Washington and Moscow, to help initiate a genuine Middle East peace process. The United Nations is an ideal third party to mediate an Arab-Israeli settlement, and Jordan has knocked on U.N. doors for help. But in whichever way we choose to go, Europe is right in the middle.

There were always two questions concerning any European role in the search for a Middle East settlement. What could Europe do to help find a solution? And by what means could the Europeans possibly do it?

Whether Europe actually has time for the Palestinian problem, or whether the ten members of the European Community can agree to one common position on it, is, in fact, a different matter.

Europe, under the presidency of M. Francois Mitterrand, has shown that it could tackle its own differences and have time left for other issues, like the Middle East. Not much time was left at Fontainebleau for the EC leaders to discuss the political re-organisation of Europe and other questions which the French president wanted them to discuss, it is true. But the community managed to solve the problem of the British contribution to the EC budget and the thorny question of farm subsidies as well. With Portugal's and Spain's entry into the community almost settled, the Ten in Twelve could all too easily start discussions on the Middle East in the months ahead, it follows.

As to the agreement on a common position regarding the Palestinian problem, the issue need not be that complicated: The Venice Declaration of 1980 is a good enough testimony that Europe can actually have a unified policy on a certain issue, if it wants.

The question of what Europe can do to help achieve peace in the Middle East is the more interesting perhaps. But it is not really that much of a puzzle.

Europe can and must tell the Americans that because of their total bias in favour of Israel they cannot hope to be credible mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Washington can pursue a more even-handed policy in the Middle East or else has to accept a Soviet counter-balance in the area.

Europe can and must tell the Israelis of the perils that their intransigent policies are creating. It can remind them of their own history, of their own suffering, and insist that there is only way for peace and security: by respecting the rights of others and renouncing force as a way of life. Europe can, furthermore, demonstrate its feelings in a number of ways that do not necessarily please an aggressor or a country that obstructs just peace and world stability.

Europe can and must show greater sympathy with and support for the Palestinian people and their cause. This show of solidarity with a people that has every right to exist and to determine its future should not be only a matter of principle: It serves the cause of peace right, as well.

If the other question, of how Europe can do all of this, follows: how is Europe working to reduce East-West tension, we ask? Europe is playing a major role in shaping international relations, and its share of the responsibility for what is happening in the Middle East is there, whether we admit it or not.

Europe, in the end, does not need to be told all this or what has to be done. But if we are asked our opinion, this is honestly what we believe Europe can and must do. We owe it to our friends to tell them what we think.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Rai: War would affect Europe

IN A speech at the official banquet in honour of President Mitterrand, King Hussein said that the Middle East region is now facing a serious threat of war that could spill over to Europe. He said this could happen since Europe is the Arab World's closest neighbour and is linked by cultural, economic and trade ties with the Arab countries. If a war broke out it would cause tragedies to many nations, and the peace and security in the whole world would be in danger.

In his address, King Hussein said that over the past 17 years, the Israelis have been consolidating their hold over Arab land and building settlements in a drive to colonise the region permanently. Things have indeed been going from bad to worse as to the prospects of peace due to Israel's intransigence, the lack of U.N. role and continued U.S. support and financial help to the Zionist state. The King said that the whole world should move now to put an end to Israel's arrogance and disregard to international principles and U.N. resolutions. Jordan, he said, has been calling for an exchange of peace for land, and has been seeking the establishment of a just peace that can guarantee the rights of all peoples in the region. But, he said, the Camp David agreements, the building of colonies on occupied Arab land and U.S. total disregard to the Palestinian rights have perpetuated occupation and encouraged Israel to stick to its aggressive policies.

If war breaks out in the Middle East it will not be confined to the region alone but would rather extend to neighbouring regions including Europe. France realises this fact and we are certain that it has the capability and determination to pursue a policy to help establish peace. One way of doing that is calling for and helping the convening of an international conference to discuss the Middle East question and end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

#### Al Dustour: King assesses situation

THE SPEECH of King Hussein at the official banquet for President Mitterrand presented a detailed analysis of the situation in the Middle East region and the threats which this part of the world now faces. He said the Middle East is in grave danger due to Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and the unlimited financial, military and economic help it gets from the U.S. The King pointed out to the fact that Jordan is located in the midst of an area which is besieged by acts of aggression from the East by Iran and from the west by Israel. As to the Iran-Iraq war, the King said, its repercussions are wide and its adverse effects on the economies and future of the area are obvious to all.

The grave situation in the Arabian Gulf region is a direct result of Tehran's expansionist policies there, which are similar to those of the Israelis on the western side. King Hussein said that the situation in the whole region would not have been aggravated had the United Nations been allowed to play its peaceful role and had Israel not been receiving continued aid and financial support from the U.S. Jordan has a clear picture of the true danger in the region and therefore it is continuing its endeavours at all levels to establish peace based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

In his address, King Hussein said that France in view of its past and present close links with the Arab World and its proximity to the region and its international responsibility can play a pioneering role towards the establishment of peace and serving the security of the whole world.

In his reply speech, the French president expressed his country's commitment to its responsibilities towards the implementation of Resolution 242 and pledged to work within the EEC towards re-establishing peace in the Middle East. He said France believes in the right of all peoples in the region to live in peace and security.

# 'Strategic negativism' marks Soviet policy in Gulf

By John Muttam

THE UNITED States feels that its oil interests are being threatened by the ongoing Iran-Iraq war. It is well poised, therefore, to intervene militarily, should the Gulf war escalate into a wider conflagration involving the southern shores of the Gulf.

Some of the more crucial implications of the escalation appear to be the following:

1. The combined forces of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Oman — may challenge the Iranian forces;

2. increasing number of oil refineries, industrial installations and population centres would become targets of attack;

3. Gulf oil lanes would become more insecure for oil tanker traffic;

4. more deadly weapons may be supplied to Iran and Iraq by interested parties;

5. the U.S. along with Britain and France, with or without the consent of the GCC may feel obliged to intervene at an opportune time;

6. a Grenada-type landing of U.S. marines on Abu Musa or the Great Tunb and Small Tunb (three Arab islands located in the Hormuz Strait, occupied by Iran in 1971 for strategic reasons) may be undertaken without meeting with strong Iranian resistance;

7. subsequently, these islands may be converted into permanent U.S. military bases mainly in view of three strategic considerations, namely a) as these islands are strategically situated at the mouth of the Hormuz Strait, the U.S. would be easily able to control and protect the Western jug-

ular vein—the Gulf oil lanes, b) it could easily be made to serve as an integral part of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean; and c) it would virtually negate the strategic advantage the Soviet Union already enjoys by its military presence in Afghanistan;

8. and the United States may meet with an automatic Soviet counter-response, leading to a superpower confrontation.

Much fear has been expressed about the last implied possibility and hence it merits some elaboration here. Are there some vital Soviet interests at stake in the Gulf region which, perhaps, would compel the Soviets to adopt counter-measures to deter a possible American intervention in the Gulf war?

### Not a proxy war

The redeeming feature of the Iran-Iraq war is that it has not unfortunately turned out to be a proxy war of the superpowers. Proxy war presupposes the willingness on the part of the smaller allies or friends to assume the role of proxies to fight for superpower interests. Between the conflicting parties, neither Iraq nor Iran is a proxy of the United States; nor anyone of them is acting as a proxy of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. had excellent relations with Iraq prior to the Iraqi revolution of 1958-59. Iraq was inducted as a member in the U.S.-sponsored Baghdad Military Pact in 1954. However, the revolution liquidated the military pact. With it also ended U.S. influence in Iraq. The U.S. has so far not succeeded in establishing normal relations with Iraq. Let

alone making it a proxy to fight for its interests in the Gulf region.

Two decades after its debacle in Iraq, the U.S. experienced another political trauma almost in a parallel situation in Iran. The late Shah of Iran was known to be playing a surrogate role to take care of Western interests in the Gulf since 1952, when he was installed on the peacock throne assisted by the U.S. However a popular revolution in 1978-79 ousted the late Shah from the Iranian political scene. With his exit, the U.S. forward defence system (CENTO) built around him also collapsed. The Islamic revolutionary regime that succeeded the Shah cut off all relations with the United States. After losing Iran and Iraq one after another as allies, the northern shores of the Gulf remain now out of bounds for U.S. penetration and influence.

The Soviet Union's relations with Iraq and Iran were quite different. The Soviet-Iraqi arms relationship after the 1958-59 revolution was very significant. Iraq's major supplies of weapons came from the Soviet Union. Of all the countries in the Gulf region, Iraq received the greatest Soviet assistance. However, the Baath socialist regime in Iraq carefully maintained equidistance from both the superpowers and adopted more specifically the policy of non-alignment in world politics. Iraq also diversified its sources of arms purchase.

In order to avoid over-dependence on the Soviet Union, Iraq's nonaligned policy did not antagonise the Soviet Union which, in fact, entered into a treaty of friendship

and co-operation with it in 1972. But before the Iran-Iraq war started, the relations between the two were none too happy. Iraq, for example, was very prompt in condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the Islamic summit in Islamabad in late January 1980. It was also critical of the Soviet activities in the Horn of Africa especially Moscow's support for Ethiopia against Arab Somalia.

In Iran, the Soviets never wielded any influence while the late Shah was in power, nor do they have now with the Islamic revolutionary regime veering round the policy of "negative equilibrium".

This concept, originally propounded by the late Mussadeq, implies that on the global level Iran functions as a buffer between the East and the West and that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States nor any Western power has any vital interests in Iran. They all desire to exclude one another from gaining control over a strategically significant area. It is in Iran's interests, therefore, to adopt measures to prevent either super-power from gaining any influence in military, political, economic, or even cultural affairs of the country. Be that as it may, what stands out in bold relief is that by the time the Iran-Iraq war started in 1980, the two conflicting parties had already shifted their orbits away from the superpowers and therefore, they could not be influenced to assume the role of proxies.

### Little oil interest

Gulf oil is of little interest to the Soviet Union to make it intervene in the Gulf conflict.

It should be remembered that the Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer. Besides, the total extent of known or probable oil and gas bearing territory in the world reportedly is 32 million square kilometres. Of this total 11.8 million square kilometres lie in the Soviet Union, with the United States accounting for 6.4 million square kilometres and the rest of the world for 13.8. Hence unlike the West, the Soviet Union is self-sufficient in oil and therefore at no time it has shown interest in scrambling for Gulf oil resources.

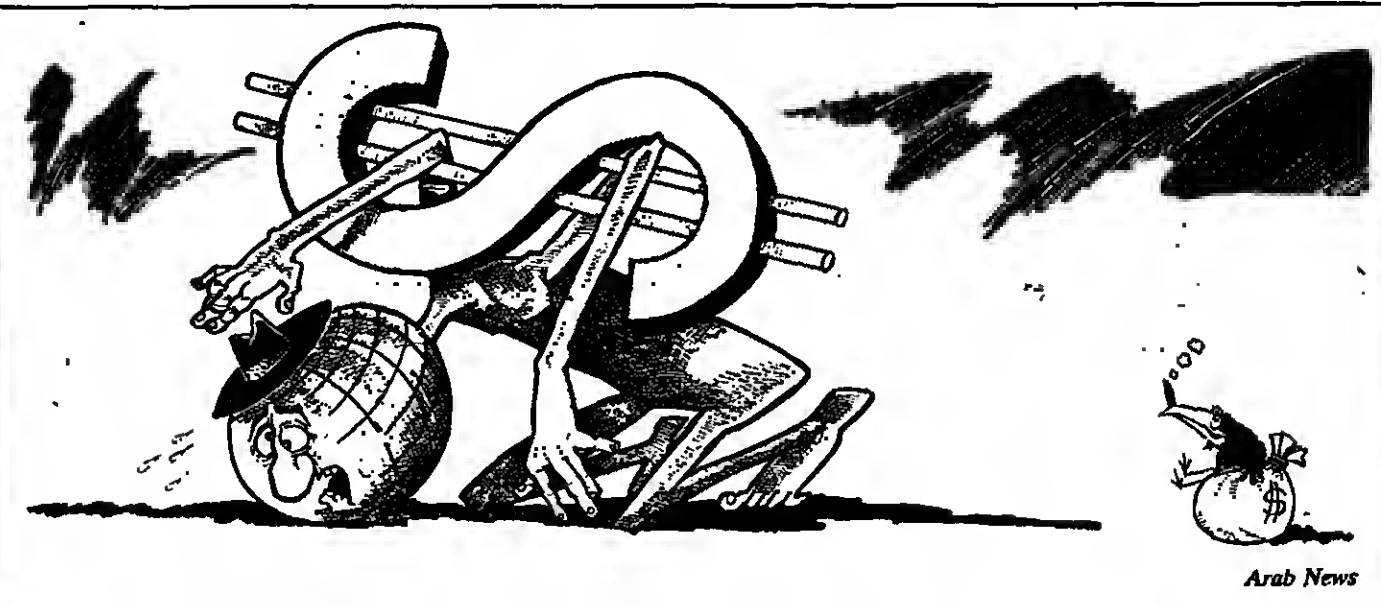
The present Soviet-Arab relationship is such that it would be impossible for the Soviets to think in terms of stopping the oil flow from the Gulf to the West and Japan. The industrialised West and Japan can look elsewhere for oil if the Gulf oil is denied to them somehow. Their economies are not dependent on Gulf oil imports. But the Gulf littoral states are developing countries and their economies are almost entirely dependent on an uninterrupted flow of oil to the West and Japan. Therefore, total disruption of Gulf oil would be hurting more the Arabs than the West. And that's the last thing the Soviets would do. The Soviet Union has always been vying with the U.S. to gain influence in the Arab World. The Soviets lent strong support to the Arabs in their use of oil as a political weapon against the West in the context of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Their consistent espousal of the Palestinians' right to self-determination is also well known in the Middle East.

Even if the U.S. were to intervene in the Gulf war, it would be doing so on the side of the GCC. That in no way can whittle down Arab-Soviet relationship. At this stage, Iran has no leverage either with the Soviet Union. Short of a miracle, it cannot possibly establish one in the foreseeable future, as the Soviet Union is generally known to be less prone to the vice of political expediency.

### Strategic negativism

The Gulf area does not seem to be of great importance to the Soviet Union. Its significance is enhanced only in so far as it shares contiguity with the Mediterranean region which is strategically important for the Soviet Union. That's the reason why, since World War II, the Soviet Union adhered to strategic negativism as a key-note of its policy which sought to deny the area to various Western powers.

In the final analysis, with or without the Iran-Iraq war, the interests of the two superpowers in the Gulf are not in conflict. The present U.S. intervention-posture has not so far evoked any Soviet counter-posturing. For the time being the strong possibility is that the Soviet Union will not intervene even if the Iran-Iraq war escalates. Oil will continue to flow to the West until such time the two superpowers may confront each other on some world issues of critical importance to both other than the U.S. peripheral oil interests in the Gulf region. In that event the Soviet Union would have no difficulty in cutting off the U.S. oil interest in the Gulf, it can easily do so by a land-based operation from the north whether or not it controlled the area prior to the outbreak of hostilities.



## Monetary situation: Search for stability

AT THIS point one can identify the instability of the monetary situation, one of the principal causes of international tensions which could compromise the process of inter-regional economic integration and obstruct world commerce.

The fight against inflation in the first years of the eighties carried on in various ways by the developed countries has accentuated the divergences in the situation of the national economies, increasing the monetary confusion.

The longstanding high interest rates of the dollar market have made the cost of debt-funding prohibitive and have slowed down the growth of the less developed

areas of the globe, compromising the exchange rates for the developing countries and carrying the risk of dragging the international financial system into chaos. Such a situation has given a new sense of responsibility to the international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the roles of which are still being developed and discussed.

While the whole world's attention is concentrated on the economic policies of the United States, new possible protagonists for future stability are appearing on the financial scene. Europe and the Arab countries can move from playing a secondary role in a monetary policy that was more imposed upon them than agreed, to having an aware contrasting role in keeping with the affirmation of a new economic reality, able to propose a coherent monetary policy with its own aims.

The move for a European monetary unit could in such a context constitute an alternative reference point to the dollar, and a stable and trustworthy means for the exchange between Europe and economics which are complementary to it. Such a system free from the risk of international speculation and from the economic policies of the United States, would probably be more suitable for the pursuit of common aims of balanced development.

Will Europe and the Arab countries be able to carry out this role responsibly? Will they succeed in involving governments in a co-ordinated management of economic policy and in overcoming the disagreements which have emerged in many international organisations?

These ideas are already being considered, but this moment of great turbulence together with the opportunity and the will to bring about a stable revival means that these efforts must be intensified. — Pio Manzù Centre publication, Italy.

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## Olympic boycott favours permanent home

By David Minton  
Associated Press

BERLIN — By boycotting Los Angeles, the Soviet bloc may have hastened the movement for a change in the Olympic Games format and inadvertently damaged its own sports programmes.

Sentiment favouring a permanent home for the Olympics to minimise political wrangling that has marred four straight summer games, grew after Moscow announced its withdrawal May 8, and 14 allies followed suit. The movement had been strengthened earlier by the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympic Games in 1980.

The European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, recommended returning the games to their ancient home in Greece in the wake of the Soviet boycott.

On June 18, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution urging a suitable site to isolate the games from "unwarranted and disruptive international politics."

No one has come up with a feasible plan to finance a permanent site, but the action may have to come quickly if the games are to survive.

Already the Soviet bloc has expressed "unease" about holding the 1988 summer games in the capital of another enemy country — Seoul, South Korea.

Although 142 nations have entered teams at Los Angeles — the most in history — the boycott will inevitably hurt the quality of competition in major sports like track and field, swimming, gymnastics, caving and basketball.

But by not going to Los Angeles, the Soviet Union and its allies may have hurt themselves more than the competitions themselves.

Their national teams reportedly have been demoralised by years of wasted training, and some young prospects for the 1988 and 1992 games may be less willing to dedicate themselves to a goal that could be snatched away by politics.

"As always, those penalised in the most unfair way are the athletes. They are taken once more as pawns and have hardly a chance to have their opinions taken into account," Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in a May 25 speech condemning the boycott.

The Soviets called the walkout to protest anti-Communist groups planning to harass athletes in Los Angeles. It could not have been an easy decision for a country that takes pride in athletic victories.

The boycott came as a particular jolt for East Germany, which has reaped worldwide recognition for Olympic triumphs that have put it in the forefront of sports' nations along with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Although Soviet-bloc athletes widely defended the boycott in public statements, shock and bitterness occasionally came through in discussions with Western reporters.

East Germany's world champion shot putter Udo Beyer, recalling his initial reaction to news of the boycott, told Western reporters at the June 1-3 National Championships in Erfurt: "First I had to sit down and take a deep breath."

According to a West German study, the boycott will deprive the Los Angeles Games of 51 per cent of the reigning world champions in the 21 Olympic events.

Glamour sports like women's track-and-field will be contested without such luminaries as East German sprinter Marita Koch and Marlies Goebel, Czechoslovakia's Jarmila Kar-

tochilova and Soviet high jumper Tamara Bykova.

Soviet pole vaulter Sergei Bubka and hammer thrower Sergei Litvinov were almost certain gold medalists in men's track-and-field events, as was Beyer in the shot put.

East German swimmer Birgit Meineke led a powerful East German women's swimming team that held nine world records, and Vladimir Salaukov of the Soviet Union was a heavy favourite for gold in his world-record specialties — 400- and 1,500-metre freestyle.

The Soviets boasted the world's best gymnasts, and figured to walk off with most golds in weightlifting, boxing and cycling. East German rowers were in a class by themselves, and their cyclists were very strong.

The Olympic basketball won't be nearly as exciting without the defending champion Soviet Women's team and the talented men's squad battling the Americans for gold.

The Los Angeles organisers have said that competitors will be more "open" now that the Soviet bloc won't be on hand, and many nations will have their first chance of winning glory.

## Labour win in Israel could defrost situation

By Ethan Brouner  
Reuters

JERUSALEM — If the opposition Labour Party wins Israel's general election on July 23, as opinion polls strongly suggest, the long-stalled Middle East peace process is likely to receive a new lease of life.

The party that ran Israel for its first 29 years has longstanding ties throughout the Western world and a reputation for flexibility and pragmatism that contrasts with the ideological rigidity of the ruling Likud bloc.

The United States, Israel's crucial ally and backer — this year's aid totals \$2.7 billion — is likely to welcome a return to Labour rule, Western diplomats say.

It would give Washington the chance for a fresh attempt at Middle East peace-making after the U.S. presidential election in November.

On Israel's two major foreign policy quagmires, the military occupation of Arab lands conquered in 1967 and South Lebanon, Labour offers more compromise than Likud.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Labour's candidate for defence minister, says he would return up to 60 per cent of the occupied West Bank to Jordan in exchange for peace.

Labour views President Reagan's 1982 peace plan as a basis for negotiation. The plan calls for a freeze on the Jewish settlement programme in occupied Arab land and autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

The Likud party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejects the plan and any territorial compromise. It alleges both sides of the Jordan River belong to Israel's historical right to Israel and plans more settlements on occupied land.

Likud sticks strictly to the 1978 Camp David accord which it interprets as granting only limited local powers to West Bank Palestinians.

Egypt, which says the accords envisaged greater autonomy for the West Bank, failed to reach agreement with Likud. Like Washington, Cairo believes it would get along better with Labour negotiators, according to diplomats.

Both Likud and Labour say they want to withdraw Israeli troops from South Lebanon. But Labour accuses the government of prolonging the occupation.

It says six to nine months are needed for a withdrawal. It would ask United Nations forces to replace Israeli troops and station a rapid strike force on the Israeli side of the border. Likud refuses to discuss a time frame.

Likud has invested a great deal in this war and needs to prove it was worth it, said Yitzhak Galnor, a political scientist at Hebrew University. Labour has the advantage of being able to walk out quickly.

While Labour has not highlighted foreign policy in the campaign — discontent over 400 per cent inflation is a better vote-winner — Likud has tried to portray Labour as the party "that would sell the country to the enemy."

It has used photographs of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in full-page newspaper advertisements with the words: "Arafat would vote Labour."

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said at one rally: "Labour co-operated with the PLO... when our soldiers were stationed around Beirut, the only hope of the PLO was the demonstrations organised by Labour."

The attitude of the Palestinians and Arab states to the elections, however, is less than clear.

A survey of leading West Bank Palestinians by the East Jerusalem magazine Alawdah showed that many believe there is little difference between Labour and Likud.

"The difference between the two parties is purely tactical and the chances of a just solution to the Palestinian cause are still remote," said Bassam Shakra, deposed mayor of Nablus.

It is also questionable whether Jordan would negotiate a partial return of territory.

"By always seeking the total, the Arabs have lost the possible," claimed Alouph Hareven, a researcher at Jerusalem's Van Leer Institute.

Many Israeli analysts believe Syria, Israel's most dangerous enemy, would prefer Likud to stay in power. They argue Damascus is afraid Labour would increase opportunities for negotiations in the region and undermine Syria's Moscow-backed hardline position.

They suggest Syria's sudden agreement to a prisoner of war exchange last week was to provide fresh momentum for Likud's flagging campaign.

Likud leaders have repeatedly claimed credit for a new intimacy with Washington.

But an official closely involved in relations with the U.S. characterised the improved ties of the past year as a recovery from the all-time low during Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Some Israeli experts believe that what Likud's tougher approach has achieved is "greater respect and fear" for Israel in the Arab World, forcing it to come to terms with the existence of a Jewish state in the Middle East.

"Seven years of Likud have shown the harder side of Israel," Galnor said.

"Paradoxically, they have also shown an Israel ready to give back land for peace, as it did with Egypt."

The stage may be set for mutual compromise on a larger scale and a more flexible Labour government would be better able to take advantage of it.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة جامعة القاهرة"



## S. Africa mines ignore the health risks

Recent unpublished research shows that thousands of black - and white - miners in South Africa risk deafness due to noise. The miners do not know of this risk, and the industry is unlikely to tell them.

By John McCormick

LONDON — Noise threatens the hearing of thousands of black South African gold and coal miners. But South African labour experts warn that the mining industry will do nothing until the workers themselves become aware of the problem — and nobody is telling them.

A recent, unpublished survey by the South African Chamber of Mines found that out of more than 100 jobs performed underground, only two meet the international maximum noise standard of 85 decibels (dba).

Pneumatic drill operators and their assistants, who work directly at the mine face, are at greatest risk. Working with huge machines in cramped conditions, they have to endure noise in excess of 110 dba at source. Most are likely to suffer permanent hearing damage within 15 minutes of starting their shifts. The normal shift is eight or more hours daily for six to 15-month contract periods. Drill operators also face the highest risk of injury from rockfalls and other accidents.

South African mines are among the most dangerous in the world: last year alone 831 people died in mining accidents. Until recently, black workers have had no say in health and safety policies. The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) was officially recognised in May 1982, and has made mine safety a top priority issue. But only 12 per cent of black workers have so far joined the union, and it lacks the power to influence mining policy.

Hearing loss due to noise is caused both by high noise levels and by lengthy exposure. Ironically, highly skilled workers — mainly whites — may suffer even more than blacks. Migrant black workers can at least partially recover their hearing in the time they spend at home between contract work periods; but the whites' jobs are permanent, so they are exposed to more noise overall. Even if they are aware of this, they may be tempted to keep quiet for fear of losing their jobs, according to a South African labour expert.

The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation says that a "long-term project" has been launched to reduce noise levels as

much as possible. But there are still no schemes to test the hearing of workers, either when they start work or later.

Thus there is no way of distinguishing between workers who were already hard of hearing when they joined the mines and those who became deaf through excessive noise in the mines. A worker suing a mining company would have a hard time proving his case, but then the company might have a hard time proving it was not negligent, given the lack of testing.

Concern over the compensation that might be due has encouraged mine management to avoid the subject. Surveys among white miners have indicated that up to 70 per cent could be suffering levels of hearing loss entitling them to compensation. Black workers

number whites by 10 to one. Even if only 1 per cent of black workers were affected, more than 5,000 could claim compensation.

Noise is not the only threat to the health of miners. Dust causes respiratory diseases; intense heat leads to fatigue and accidents, and research has barely begun into the possible effects of lead and mercury in mines.

Much more is known about the links between cancer and asbestos, and critics of the South African mining industry point to the way the companies handled this issue as an indicator of the industry's overall approach to health problems.

South Africa has been producing blue asbestos since 1910. An outbreak of lung diseases, notably mesothelioma (a cancer affecting the lining of the lung and the abdomen), was reported as early as 1962 in the asbestos mines and mills of Kuruman in the

northwestern Cape Province.

Asbestos was being transported in unlined hessian sacks, from which asbestos dust escaped into the lungs of workers; and waste dumps lay out in the open, with wind blowing asbestos dust into the air. People living in the area even for a short time, or simply passing through, were contracting mesotheliomas.

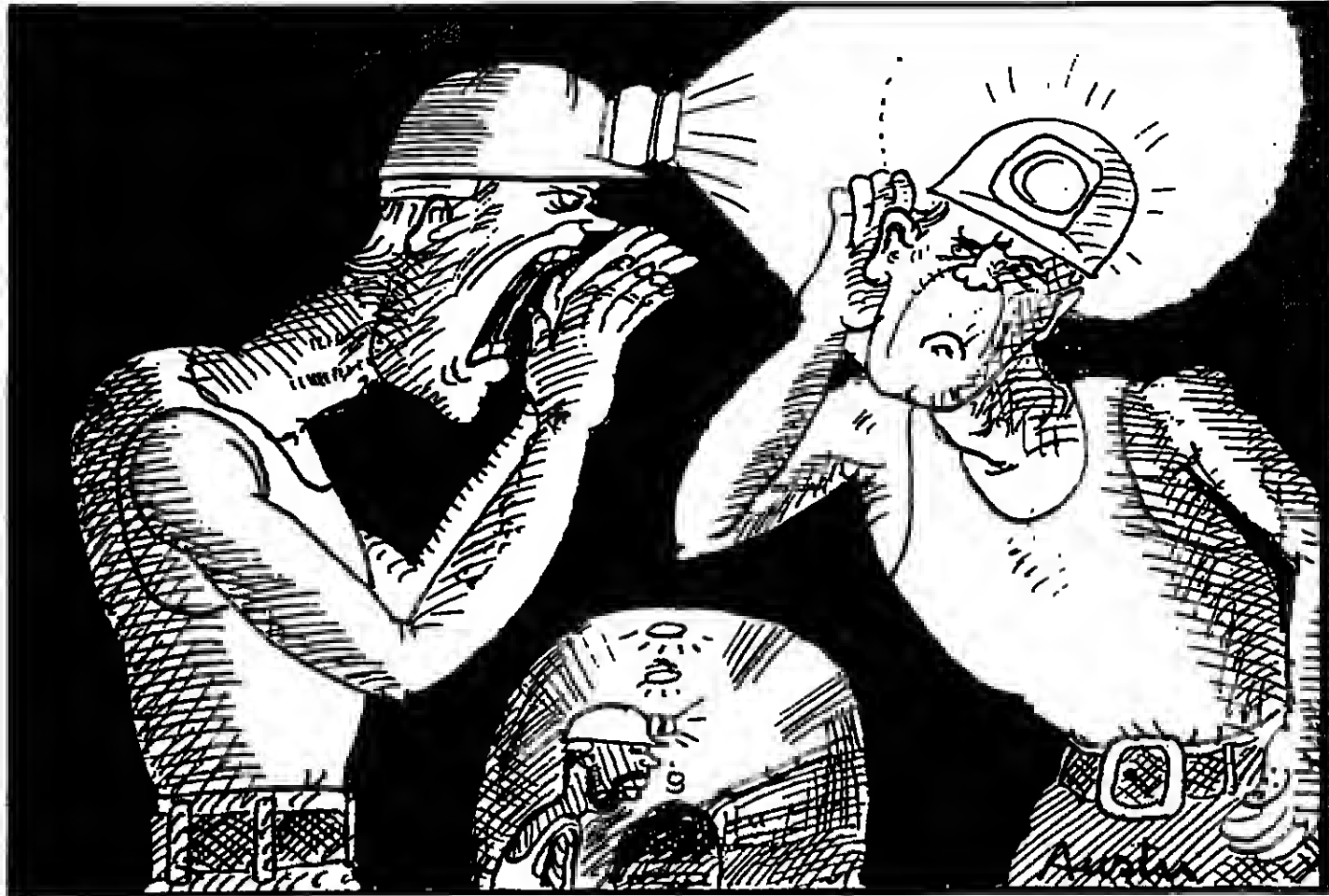
Immediate action was recommended, but the asbestos mining companies replied by denying funds for more research and denigrating the scientists involved. Conditions in Kuruman, where asbestos waste is used to build everything from roads to homes, offices and tennis courts, have changed little since.

A paper on the subject was to have been presented to the New York Academy of Sciences in June 1978; it was withdrawn on the orders of the South African Medical Research Council, acting

at the request of asbestos mining companies. It remains unpublished.

The view of the asbestos industry is that the findings of independent surveys are "premature", and that in the absence of actual evidence of workers having suffered, asbestos mines will continue to operate as usual until the case is "proved".

The position is much the same in the gold industry, which provides 45 per cent of South Africa's export earnings and is the biggest source of internal revenue. Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the NUM, warns of the "production at all costs" attitude that is often the underlying cause of mining accidents. This carries over into occupational health. Only when health problems begin to interfere with production or miners sue for compensation will mine management take any action, critics warn. — Earthscan feature.



'I said, 'Don't tell the blacks that working in the mines will damage their hearing'.'

## French hope Ireland will drain EC wine lake

By Audrey Stuart  
Reuter

PARIS — France hopes overflowing wine lakes can be drained and believes no-wine producing Ireland could help in getting a reform of the European Community's wine sector to accomplish this.

Europe's wine surplus this year of 30 million hectolitres (three billion litres) would fill 16,000 Olympic-sized swimming-pools, and France believes the problem must be solved before Spain and Portugal join the Community.

Ireland took over the rotating six-month presidency of the community at the beginning of this month, and senior Farm Ministry sources here are confident the Irish are well placed to gain agreement on overhauling the sector.

French Farm Minister Michel Rocard described the community wine sector recently as being in "great disarray" and said it was

one of the largest problems facing the 10-member bloc.

Senior Farm Ministry officials said France would push for production quotas to halt spiralling wine output if it proved impossible to apply existing rules, which include export rebates, aid for storage and incentives to distil excess output.

Distillation aid is calculated each year on output estimates submitted before the harvest, and the community has already overspent \$500 million set aside to support the wine market this year because of the falsification of crop forecasts.

The community's 10 heads of government agreed at their meeting in Fontainebleau last month on the need to reform the wine regulations, and wine will be top of the agenda at the next council of agricultural ministers later this month.

Any measures to cut wine aid and output risk provoking widespread unrest amongst Europe's

many wine producers, however.

France alone has 750,000 table wine producers who have often violently against any move to reduce wine production, and heavy opposition is also expected from Italy and Greece.

French winegrowers say Italy is mostly to blame as it produces cheaper and stronger wines, but Italian officials say the problems which led to the so-called Franco-Italian "wine wars" are now under control as prices are rising in line.

French output of table wine totals around 40 to 42 million hectolitres a year compared with Italy's 60 to 65 million.

Like France, Italy is suffering from falling wine consumption. Its total wine output of 80 million hectolitres last year was close to a record, but per capita consumption has fallen to about 80 litres a year from 113 litres a decade ago.

Greece is not in a position to restructure its wine output rapidly and is concerned that a surplus of unsold cheap Greek wine could build up if the French ideas are accepted, he said.

Officials agree that the entry to the community of such a large wine-producing country as Spain will pose considerable problems for the bloc's already inefficient wine sector.

Spain has 1.65 million hectares (4.1 million acres) planted to wine, equal to 65 per cent of all the community's vineyards.

Spanish officials say Spain is aware of a need to cut back its wine output before it joins the community in 1986, but that it is

reluctant to make sacrifices unless they are shared by other producers.

Spain's chief community negotiator, Manuel Marin, said recently that Spanish wine production was already controlled and could absorb comfortably any proposed community cutbacks. But he blamed France and Italy for the glut of table wine.

France wants the current regulations applied more "honestly and correctly".

European Agricultural Commissioner Poul Dalsager said recently that French and Italian production estimates suggested that their stocks were so low they would be unable to supply their home markets until 1984 wine becomes available.

"This is not consistent with the state of the market which is evidently over supplied," he said.

## Drug-dealing money flows into Florida

Money made from drug dealing, otherwise known as "narco-bucks", is a major factor in the economy of the southern U.S. state of Florida. Andrew Gowers, recently in Miami, reports on the U.S. government's crackdown on money-laundering.

"You stay loyal ... you move up in this business," says the established cocaine dealer in his young Cuban protégé in the film "Scarface". "You move up fast. Then you find your biggest headache's figuring out what to do with all the cash."

Drug traffickers in the U.S. are discovering that there is some truth in that statement, as the authorities try to close the net on their multi-billion dollar financial dealings. Mindful of the fact that money — "narco-bucks" in the agent's jargon — may be a smuggling network's Achilles heel, law enforcement officials are coming to rely more and more on complex financial investigations in their battle with the drug trade.

In so doing, they have thrown an unwelcome spotlight on the role of some U.S. banks and offshore tax havens such as Panama, the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas in laundering illicit earnings. Financial enquiries have become an attractive avenue for several related reasons. Frequently, dealers who have long managed to escape arrest on drug charges — mainly because the large operators studiously avoid sullying their hands with the narcotic itself — can more easily be prosecuted for fiscal offences.

By the same token, enquiries into how the money flows have more chance of leading to the top of a trafficking organisation than routine "buy and bust" drug operations. "Never forget that Al Capone was caught on a tax evasion charge," said one Washington official.

And by giving the authorities the opportunity to seize smugglers' assets, the tactic allows them to hit criminal networks where it hurts — in the wallet, and particularly the compartment containing their working capital.

The model for the U.S. authorities' new emphasis on following the money is to be found in South Florida, in the form of a four-year-old task force known colourfully as Operation Greengate. As the operation grew, it grew to encompass 80 agents from Customs, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Drug Enforcement Administration, to pursue and seize narcotics profits and to prosecute traffickers and their accomplices.

Miami was an obvious place to start. Owing to its large port, its proximity to the cocaine-producing countries of South America, its long and low-perforated coastline, and its large Hispanic population (a milieu in which Colombian dealers, for example, can submerge with ease), South Florida has for several years been the major distribution centre.

More than 70 per cent of the cocaine on the U.S. market is believed to pass through the area. What is more — and at least of equal importance for traffickers — it is a thriving banking centre specialised in trade finance.

As cocaine rapidly gained popularity during the 1970s, and traffickers' fortunes grew, huge amounts of cash (almost all drug transactions are conducted in cash) began flowing through the state, indicated by large surpluses of banknotes collected by the Federal Reserve's offices in Miami and Jacksonville.

By 1980, the year in which Greengate was set up, Florida's cash surplus had grown to about \$6 billion from only \$921 million in 1974. This was by far the largest figure in the country (most states actually reported a cash deficit) — and there was apparently no legitimate explanation.

Greenback was founded on a simple concept. Under the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970, banks are required to report any cash transactions exceeding \$10,000 to the IRS. At the same time, travellers transporting cash or other monetary instruments exceeding \$5,000 into or out of the country have to give details.

In theory, this framework should allow the authorities to trace all large movements of cash within the country and through its borders. In practice, of course, large quantities flow in and out completely unrecorded.

But by encouraging local banks — several of which have openly flouted the Secrecy Act's reporting requirements in the past — to behave more responsibly, Greengate has managed to pinpoint some suspiciously large depositors. Since its inception, the operation has led to the seizure of more than \$37 million in currency and \$11 million in property, as well as a sizeable quantity of cocaine.

"The Colombians used to roll up at banks here carrying suitcases, shopping bags and boxes stuffed with dollar bills," said one officer. Now, although the huge sums involved mean that bank officials can still be bribed to hush up big deposits, the local problem has clearly diminished: Florida's cash surplus had dropped to \$2.72 billion by last April. This was, however, still the largest Fed cash surplus by far: Philadelphia came second, with \$517 million.

The government regards this as a great success — and as a result, has established a new countrywide operation along the same lines, named El Dorado, as well as encouraging agencies combating organised crime in general to use financial investigations more.

Greenback officers assess its performance more soberly. Financial investigations are long, complex and extremely labour-intensive.

Moreover, in penetrating some of the big drug or cash-smuggling rings, some of them with a turnover of more than \$100 million a year, enforcement agents have merely made themselves more than ever aware of the scale of the problem. Mr. Leon Guinn, the senior customs officer in the Miami squad, reckons it has traced about ten times the amount of money it has actually been able to seize.

But most importantly, by cracking down on local banks, the operation has simply encouraged more money to move into areas beyond the reach of the Bank Secrecy Act. These include gambling casinos, which are becoming more actively involved in money-laundering (the Treasury is currently trying to bring them within the Act's scope) — and, of course, the offshore centres. This, in turn, leads U.S. investigators up against what is perhaps their biggest problem — other countries' secrecy laws, which block American efforts to trace money even if it returns to the U.S. after being "rinsed" abroad. — Financial Times

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## Liverpool, Poznan draw in European Cup 1st leg

GENEVA (R) — European Cup holders Liverpool start the defence of the trophy with a potentially hazardous trip to Polish champions Lech Poznan in the first leg of the first round of next season's competition.

The Polish team were beaten 4-2 in the first round of last year's European Cup by Spain's Athletic Bilbao, who then succumbed 1-0 to Liverpool in the next round.

But Liverpool, four times winners of the European Cup in the past eight years, have suffered surprise defeats by East European clubs in recent years, notably against another Polish side, Widzew Lodz, in the 1982-83 quarter-finals.

Juventus Turin, winner of last season's European Cup-Winners' Cup but competing this year in the European Cup, had better luck in Tuesday's draw here, being paired with Finland's Ilves Tampere.

The Finns are unlikely to have the resources to defeat Michel Platini, hero of France's recent victory in the European Championship, and his talented teammates.

The two legs of the first round of the 1984-85 season's three major European club competitions will take place on September 19 and October 3.

The first round of the European Cup could well provide two of the hardest fought games in the whole competition.

Red Star Belgrade, one of European soccer's most seasoned competitors, take on Benfica Lisbon, twice winners in the 1960's, while thousands of supporters are likely to cross the Pyrenees in see Bordeaux of France tackle Spain's Athletic Bilbao.

In the Cup Winners' Cup Porto, considered unlucky by many observers to lose 2-1 to Juventus in last year's final, will play Wrexham of Wales who normally raise

their game to unexpected heights in European games.

Among the seeded clubs Bayern Munich, even without Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, should brush aside Moss of Norway and Roma, defeated on penalties by Liverpool in last season's European Cup final, will not see Steaua Bucharest as a threat.

However, much interest will be focused on Barcelona who play Metz, surprise French Cup winners after being in danger of relegation for much of the season.

The wealthy Spanish club's flirtation with Argentine talent is now over and the football world will be interested to see how the departure of Diego Maradona and manager Cesar Menotti affects the club's thirst for battle.

The seeded clubs in the UEFA Cup generally have easy-looking passages into the second round but there could be a hiccup or two on the way.

Last year's winners Tottenham — awarded the place left vacant by Albania who do not enter a team for this competition — will probably find the trip to Braga, a small town in the foothills of North Portugal, more arduous than the game.

Borussia Moenchengladbach should dispose of the Czechoslovak team Banská Bystrica while Denmark's Aarhus could provide Widzew Lodz, beaten to the Polish title on goal difference by Lech Poznan, with useful goal-scoring practice.

But Anderlecht, beaten on penalties in last season's final by Tottenham, face a testing opening tie against the crack West German

outfit Werder Bremen, and Bremen's arch rivals Hamburg will have a tough tussle against England's Southampton.

The little-known Romanian side Studentesc Bucharest could face the most interesting first round task. They take on Inter Milan who hope Rummenigge and Irishman Liam Brady, bought from Sampdoria, will help bring back their glory days.

The most avidly awaited tie will be in the European Cup between two of the competition's minnows, Linfield of Northern Ireland and Shamrock Rovers from Ireland, a game where there will be more than just soccer pride at stake.

## Shiras, Drewett advance in Grand Prix tennis

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Fourth-seeded Leif Shiras of the U.S. and Australian Brad Drewett, seeded sixth, posted straight-set victories Monday in opening round play at the ninth annual Hall of Fame Grand Prix tennis tournament.

In gaining a 6-4, 6-4 victory over compatriot Greg Holmes, Shiras capitalised on a sixth-game service break in the opening set with well-timed charges to net. He scored a decisive third game break in the concluding set with angled volleys.

Drewett employed an excellent serve and volley game to defeat American Todd Witsken, 7-5, 6-3, at the start of the only men's professional grass court tournament in the United States.

Brazilian Marcos Hocevar and American Tim Wilkison engaged in the day's only three-set contest.

## Bolivia takes final decision to send team to Los Angeles

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP) — The Bolivian government revised a previous decision and authorised Monday for a delegation of four athletes to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics, said Minister-Secretary Miguel Urioste.

"Independent of any political considerations and having received public satisfaction on the part of a press organ that affected the dignity of our country, the constitutional government has decided to authorise the trip of Bolivia's four best athletes," said Urioste in a letter to Julio Barragan, secretary general for sports affairs.

A month ago, Barragan said the government did not authorise the participation of a Bolivian team in protest over an article by Washington Post columnist Tony Kornheiser that suggested that Bolivia was begging for funds in order to send a team.

In the article, Kornheiser wrote that "for Bolivia to pass the hat for alms is not a game," an allusion to the country's professed inability at first to pay for the trip to Los Angeles. The article suggested that "one of the sponsors of the games, such as Budweiser, bring the Bolivian athletes" and for Bolivia to

pay its debt later selling beer.

Monday's decision to attend the games was the fourth time Bolivia has changed its position on the country's participation in the summer Olympics. On June 3 the government, citing the difficult economic situation, said the team could not go. Five days later, after pressure from the Bolivian congress, sport's figures and politicians, the government reversed itself and said the team would go.

After the Washington Post article was published, the Bolivian Olympic Committee said it would go despite the opposition of several members. Barragan, however, who is a presidential appointee in charge of all sports activities in the country, said the government had decided not to authorise the participation of a Bolivian delegation at the Olympics.

Since then, U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr and political and sports figures met with Barragan to try to have him reverse the government's decision.

"The official decision adopted Tuesday is definite," said Urioste. The four member Olympic team must still be selected but is expected to include a fencer, marksman, boxer and a race walker.

## Injury-hit West Indian cricketers held to draw

LEICESTER, England (R) — Injuries to fast bowlers Malcolm Marshall and Milton Small left the West Indian cricketers with a depleted attack and they predictably drew their match with Leicestershire on the third and final day here Monday.

Marshall was suffering from a strained side and fellow Barbadian Small had frayed knee tendons, leaving paceman Courtney Walsh and off spinner Roger Har-

per as the only specialist bowlers for an attempt to win by an innings.

The West Indians declared with a first innings lead of 223 after extending their overnight 408 for four to 506 for five, and county championship leaders Leicestershire finished on 136 for five.

Leicestershire also had their injury problems, with their English left arm spinner Nick Cook,

## Cram runs first time since his leg injury

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — World champion Steve Cram has his first competitive run since sustaining a calf muscle injury two weeks ago in England's men's Athletics International against Poland and Hungary here on Sunday.

He will compete in the 1,500 metres, his favourite distance.

World record holders Steve Ovett and Dave Moorcroft will also be in an England team which includes 16 members of Britain's Olympic squad.

Moorcroft, who won his first race of the season over 3,000 metres at Gateshead last Friday, again tests himself at that distance. Ovett goes in the 800.

## Ilg withdraws from Olympics

BONN (R) — World 3,000 metres steeplechase champion Patriz Ilg has withdrawn from the West German team for the Los Angeles Olympics because of a viral infection.

Ilg has been troubled by the infection throughout the summer and had to drop out of a 1,500 metres race on Sunday after only two laps because of exhaustion.

## Hanika joins West German tennis squad

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — West German number one Sylvia Hanika came through medical tests on a knee injury Tuesday and joined a seriously weakened squad for next week's Federation Cup women's team tennis tournament in Sao Paulo.

West Germany, finalists for the last two years, have been forced to call up Petra Kuppel and Myriam Schropp, ranked only seven and eight nationally, to complete the team after earlier withdrawals.

Steffi Graf, the 15-year-old who reached the last 16 at Wimbledon, elected to take a rest while Eva Pfaff and Bettina Bunge pulled out with an inflamed knee and a shoulder injury respectively.

Claudia Kohde is unable to play because her contract with a U.S. racket manufacturer does not conform to the National Tennis Federation's agreement to use equipment provided by a pool of sponsors.

## Damiani confident to beat Biggs, win Olympic gold medal

ROME (AP) — Italian super-heavyweight boxing champion Francesco Damiani is relishing a rematch with American Tyrrell Biggs at Los Angeles — a city where the two fighters met once before.

Damiani is still fuming over what he called an "unfair" loss to Biggs in a world championship challenge match — also in Los Angeles — last April.

"Even people over there, Americans, thought I'd won," he told the Associated Press in a telephone interview from Perugia, where he is training for the Los Angeles Olympics.

"You can't be too surprised by home-country decisions, but I hope the refereeing in the Olympics is better," he said.

Asked if he considered himself the favourite in the Olympics, Damiani said: "Let's say I have a good probability of reaching the finals. Biggs does too."

The Italian, studying agriculture technology, said he eagerly looks forward to a re-match "to remove any questions about who deserves the top spot."

"I want Biggs," he said. Franco Falcinelli, the trainer for the Italian Olympic Boxing team, said "there's no question" that Damiani is a better boxer than Biggs.

"It was an unjust, rotten decision," Falcinelli said of the April 13 fight.

Damiani has an overall record of 72 wins, eight losses and two draws, but he has lost only twice in last 50 50 bouts, both times to Biggs, both times in close contests. Damiani's first loss to Biggs came in 1982, when the American outpointed the Italian in the finals after Damiani outpointed Teofilo Stevenson in the world championship tournament.

In the latest International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) rankings released on April 15, Biggs, the World Amateur super-heavyweight champion, was ranked no. 1 and Damiani, the European champion in his category, no. 2. But other classification list Damiani as no. 1.

Born in Bagnacavallo near the northeastern city of Ravenna on Oct. 4, 1958, Damiani took up boxing to lose weight where he was 15.

Now 1.92 metres (6.3 feet) tall and weighing 100 kilograms, he won the European tournament second time in 1983 in Bulgaria. He had previously captured the crown in 1981 in Tampere, Finland. The European Championships are held every two years.

In his previous appearance in the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980, Damiani was eliminated in the second round by Pyotr Zayev of the Soviet Union, who later went on to lose to Stevenson of Cuba in the finals.

## Scotland's Millar wins Tour de France cycle race

GUZET NEIGE, France (R) — Scotsman Robert Millar won the 11th stage of the Tour de France cycle race from Pau to this mountain ski station Monday while Frenchman Vincent Bartheau remained overall leader.

Millar, 25, from Glasgow, finished 41 seconds ahead of Colombian Luis Herrera, who chased him over the final stretch of the 15-kilometre climb to the finish high in the Pyrenees.

Millar's tour debut last year brought him success in the Pyrenees when he finished alone at Luchon after breaking away fast from his last rival.

He launched a sharp attack in the last four kilometres to which Jean-Rene Bernaudeau of France and Gerard Veldscholten of the Netherlands could not respond. Instead they struggled on to be passed by the fast-moving Herrera.

Millar was ready for the Col-

ombian. He said: "I was told he was moving up so I increased speed. It was no trouble because I felt I could have ridden even farther without cracking."

The Scot was among a group of eight leaders which broke up on another mountain climb, leaving Bernaudeau, Veldscholten and France's Lucien Didier to battle it out over the final 44 kms.

Didier was first to drop back, then Millar dealt with the remaining men.

Millar's triumph lifted him nearly 30 places to seventh overall, 14 minutes 24 seconds behind Bartheau, who was one rider the mountains failed to break.

Behind fifth-placed Bernard Hinault, the Frenchman seeking his fifth tour victory, is a rare array of four English-speakers headed by Australian Phil Anderson.

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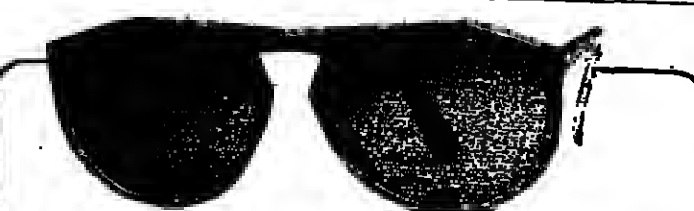
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# NEWS IN BRIEF

## Jean Godeaux to head BIS

BASLE (R) — Belgian central bank governor Mr. Jean Godeaux has been chosen to succeed Switzerland's Mr. Fritz Leutwiler as president of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), informed central banking sources said Tuesday. The BIS provides banking services for central banks and is a forum for international monetary co-operation. Mr. Godeaux, 62, who has headed the Belgian central bank since 1982, is a former head of the Belgian bankers' association and supervisory banking commission, and has also served with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

## Bangladeshi journalists to go on strike

DHAKA (R) — Nearly 1,200 journalists in Bangladesh will launch an indefinite strike from Thursday to press demands for implementation of a new pay agreement, the Federal Union of Journalists said Tuesday. It said newsmen all over the country will hold demonstrations and rallies Wednesday to protest against the delay in introducing a 39 per cent pay rise recommended by a government-appointed wage board last October. Most newspaper managements refused to implement the award, saying it was illegal and unjustified.

## EC to provide \$39 million in aid

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission announced an aid package Monday for a number of developing countries worth around \$39 million. Some \$32 million of the money, which comes from the European Community's development fund, will go on African agricultural, educational and road and rail improvement schemes. The rest will be divided between North African and Middle Eastern countries and the group of 64 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries linked to the European Community (EC) by the Lomé trade and aid pact. The biggest individual slice of the aid, worth about \$7 million, will help Cameroon improve its agriculture and cut its high food import bill.

## N. Yemen's first oil well starts production

SANAA (R) — North Yemen's first oil well has begun production, estimated at a daily 7,300 barrels to begin with, officials said Monday. They said President Ali Abdullah Saleh pressed a button Sunday to open the well, in the Ma'arib-Jouf area, 200 kilometres east of here. The president later told Yemenis in a radio and television broadcast that the start of oil production "gives us hope to begin a new period of development." The well was drilled by Hunt Oil of the United States, who began exploring in mid-1982 as part of an agreement under which the North Yemeni government holds a 51 per cent share.

# OPEC ministers meet amid signs of no change in production, prices

VIENNA (R) — Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met here Tuesday amid indications that the oil-exporting group would keep its prices and output ceiling unchanged in the face of a world oil glut.

But the meeting looked set for intense discussion on a firm demand by Nigeria for an increase in its production quota as well as on the vexed issue of choosing a new secretary-general, which has been held up by the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

Saudi Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters as he entered the meeting there would be no change in the overall production ceiling and prices.

The OPEC president, Libyan Oil Minister Kamel Hassan Al Maghouth, told Reuters no requests for quota increases were on the agenda.

"Everybody supports me" Nigerian Oil Minister Tam David-West said, however, he had full support for his bid to raise his country's quota. "Everybody supports me," he said as he entered the meeting at Vienna's Intercontinental Hotel.

Mr. David-West said Monday his country could no longer accept its 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d) quota agreed at OPEC's London conference in March, 1983 as part of an overall OPEC ceiling of 17.5 million b/d.

His demand for a rise was sure to meet stiff opposition. Ministers pointed out this ceiling was already being exceeded and forecast no increase in world demand until the last quarter of this year.

Mr. Yamani told reporters OPEC was producing at least one million b/d above its ceiling in

June and output would have to be cut to the ceiling this quarter.

Referring to the expected rise in the final quarter, Mr. Yamani said: "We will have to meet that."

Conference sources said that despite the huge world surplus, Iran planned to restate its intention to seek a \$5 per barrel increase in prices.

This would reverse the first-ever OPEC price cut decided at the March 1983 meeting which established the present level of \$29 per barrel.

Mr. Yamani said an extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting was possible at the end of the third quarter to assess how to meet the expected extra demand later in the year.

He declined to assess levels of demand, saying this would depend on the pace of economic recovery and the severity of the northern hemisphere winter.

Iraqi Oil Minister Qasem Ahmad Taqi echoed Mr. Yamani's position that increases in prices or output were impossible at this time.

Asked about Nigeria's request for special treatment, he said that if the ceiling remained the same there would not be any opportunity to increase the quotas of some countries since this would mean other states having to reduce their quotas.

Taqi threatens to veto

Mr. Taqi again threatened to veto Iran's nominee for

secretary-general. "We have our own nominee who is more qualified than others. According to the statutes of the organisation we have to choose the more qualified," he said.

The position has been vacant since July last year after Gabon's Mr. Marc Nan Nguema stepped down. Iraq has consistently refused to accept the nominee of Iran, which says it is its turn to hold the rotating job.

Mr. Yamani expressed sympathy for Nigeria's position, and said the issue could be discussed. "I am sympathetic to the Nigerian cause. Everything is negotiable and we are starting negotiations now," he said.

Analysis said Mr. Yamani's remarks indicated that although he would not support any rise in quotas at this stage, the matter could be discussed in connection with the expected increase of demand in the last quarter.

Mr. Yamani said it would not be within OPEC's jurisdiction at this time to reach an agreement on pricing and production policies for refined products.

"This does not fall within the jurisdiction of OPEC. To include this issue would take some time," he said.

Ultimately I think there should be some regulations on (petroleum) products, but we can't set prices within OPEC. Because of market fluctuations in product prices we cannot really apply the same rules that we apply for crude."

Oteiba expects no changes

Key OPEC minister Dr. Mana Said Al Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates said after chairing Monday's four-nation market monitoring committee meeting: "I'm not expecting any changes in the ceiling or the national quotas."

The market committee, grouping the Emirates, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, drew up recommendations to put to Tuesday's full conference. Both the Venezuelan and Indonesian ministers said the market cannot justify any rise in production.

Recent industry reports estimate OPEC was producing at up to 19 million b/d in the second quarter of 1984. The Paris-based International Energy Agency said last week non-Communist world supplies in April-June were 1.8 million b/d above requirements and stocks were rising fast, keeping a lid on already depressed spot market prices.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed lower after a dull session in which nervousness over U.K. interest rates, weakness in sterling and news of a British dock strike dominated trading, dealers said. AT 1500 the F.T. 30 index fell 11.6 to 800.0.

News of a greater than expected two per cent rise in U.K. M3 money supply for June accelerated falls in equities on fears of a rise in base rates and reversed early gains from government bonds which showed falls of up to 1/2 points in the longer end by the close having risen 1/2 point in line with New York bonds.

BTR lost 12p to 432 and GKN 8p to 158 while ICI reversed an early 2p gain at 544. North American shares closed mixed. Oils turned lower towards the close after a steady session having drawn support from comments by Saudi Oil Minister Yamani that there will be no change in OPEC oil pricing or output ceiling, dealers said. Enterprise Oil's shares were suspended at 99p, part paid, pending the result of RTZ's tender offer.

Banks were steady in dull trading with Lloyds up 3p to 432 while Natwest was unchanged at 594 after 592. Insurances were lower where changed. Phoenix returned to 463 having risen to 473 on speculation an outside interest has built up a significant stake in the company, dealers said. Gold shares closed higher and at 1530 hours the F.T. S.E. 100 index showed a 16.6 fall at 1016.9.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.3075/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3268/71	Canadian dollars
	2.8255/65	West German marks
	3.1885/95	Dutch guilders
	2.3815/25	Swiss francs
	27.40/43	Belgian francs
	8.6660/6710	French francs
	1733.75/1734.75	Italian lire
	241.40/50	Japanese yen
	8.2630/80	Swedish crowns
	8.1440/90	Norwegian crowns
	10.3400/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.25/346.00	U.S. dollars

# De Larosiere defends IMF policies

WASHINGTON (R) — The managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Monday denied that the IMF was responsible for social unrest in the Third World and said its policies opened the way to "vigorous and lasting growth."

IMF chief Mr. Jacques De Larosiere said in an IMF publication that the growth of Latin American economies began to tail off before the fund became involved.

"It is not, therefore, the prescriptions of the fund that have stymied expansion in Latin America but the impact of the world recession."

IMF policies helped developing countries curb balance of payments deficits, improve domestic savings and investment and renew

economic growth, he said.

To charges that IMF is responsible for social unrest in countries where strict economic policies are imposed in return for loans from the fund, Mr. De Larosiere said:

"(IMF) actions entail social cost, but the way these costs are divided within the society is not a matter for the fund to decide, but a question of political choices to be made by governments."

Mr. De Larosiere's comments seemed aimed to deflect criticism of IMF policies in Latin America, where Argentina leads a challenge to the fund's traditional recipe for economic recovery.

Critics in the region, which owes about half the Third World's \$700 billion debt, have grown more

vocal in recent weeks, attacking the twin burdens of rising U.S. interest rates and IMF programmes for economic adjustment.

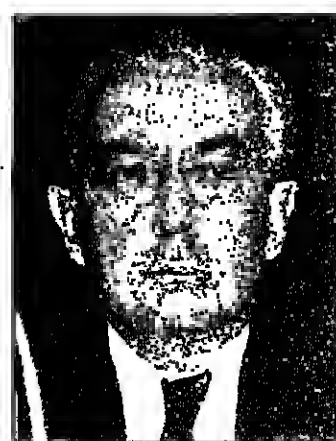
Mr. De Larosiere said that, without economic adjustment, developing countries faced severe import restrictions, high inflation, rocketing unemployment and plunging production.

IMF lending of over \$12 billion in 1983, helped secure more than \$20 billion in new bank loans to the financially hard-pressed nations of the world, he said.

"The consequences for economic activity and employment and the sacrifices involved would have been far harsher than what actually happened in 1983," he added.

Feelings about the social impact of IMF policies became inflamed earlier this year when riots in the Dominican Republic over fund measures led to the deaths of more than 50 people.

Mr. De Larosiere defended the fund's frequent recommendation that adjusting nations devalue their currencies, saying they often



Jacques De Larosiere

had overvalued currencies that hurt exporting farmers and protected the better-off, who lived in the cities.

"One must, therefore, be rather cautious with social analysis of the effects of devaluation on the poorest segments of the population," he said.

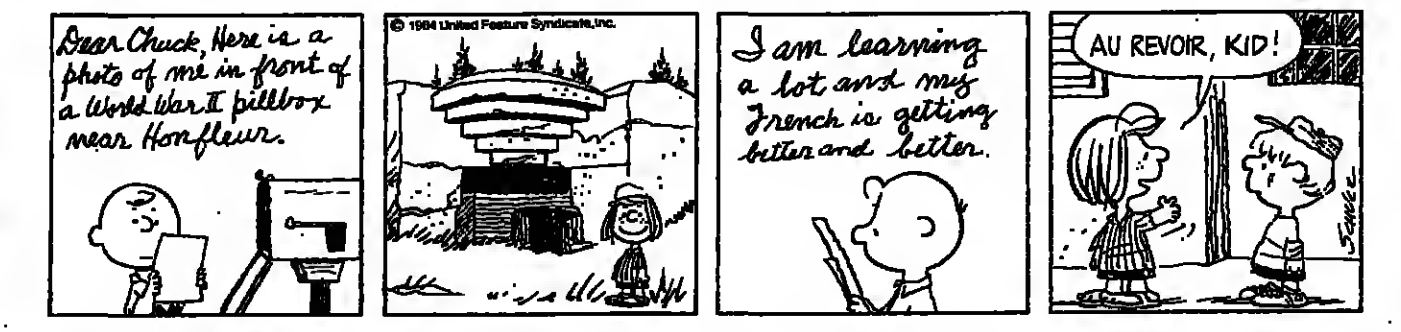
## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"You have a very unusual illness. You need more smoking, more drinking and less sleep."

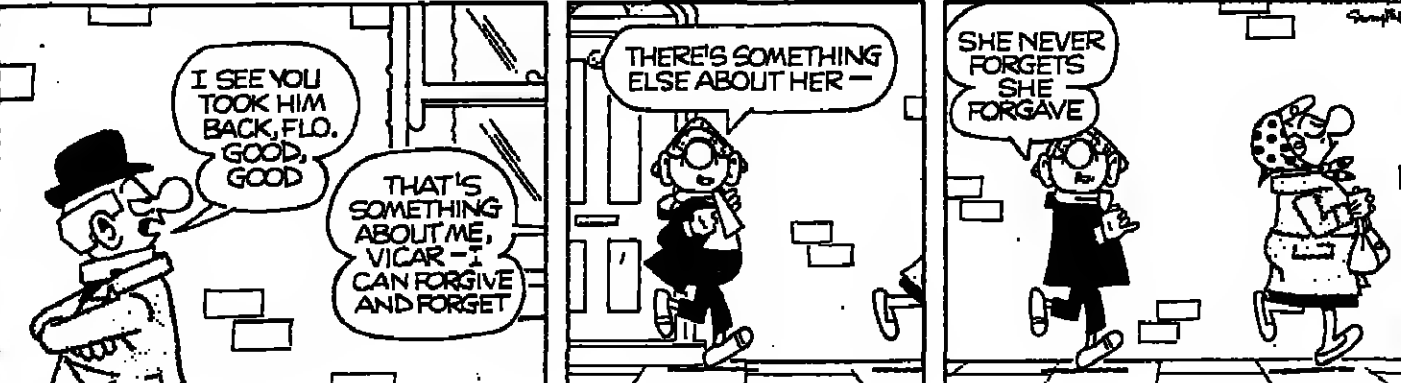
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



# Poles to face drop in meat supplies

WARSAW (R) — Poland's government has said meat supplies will fall in the coming six months, official newspapers reported Tuesday. Official figures show that state purchases of livestock from farmers were 8.5 per cent lower in the first five months of this year than in the equivalent 1983 period. The government, raised meat prices in January and promised not to increase them again this year. However, a cut in supplies would put new upward pressure on prices, economists said. Poland has contracted to import about 125,000 tonnes of meat this year, compared with 41,500 in 1983, to try to avoid cutting rations from the current 2.5 kilogramme a month for each person. The lower supplies were likely to be felt in the form of less meat in restaurants, economists said.

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1984

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make decisions in the morning about the policies under which you wish to live. Then later, you have a chance to organize them as they can work on practical level in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early go over new ideas and put the most practical ones in operation after lunch. A new contact can help you with a workable plan.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early study the promises you made to others and know how to handle them efficiently after lunch. State your ideas.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Come to a fine understanding with business persons and then you can work out contacts, etc. Show what you are on the ball.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Improve your surroundings so that you can feel happier and work more efficiently. Show your appreciation in some tangible way.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Early decide which philosophy you wish to follow and tonight put it into practice! Don't neglect important business matters.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Have that fascinating talk with a close tie in the morning. Extend invitations to whomsoever you want as guests in the evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Decide how best to handle your work and then full speed ahead. Get correspondence handled wisely. Learn much from them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle monetary affairs early so later you can confer with others regarding your other assets. Try to get your real estate in order.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Decide what it is you want in personal matters and then do any practical work connected with them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a better way of progressing in the days ahead and put a new plan to work quickly. Join worldly-minded friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure you know what it is you most want and then get at the facts and figures connected with such.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do whatever will safeguard your talents in the morning and later friends will be glad to help you.

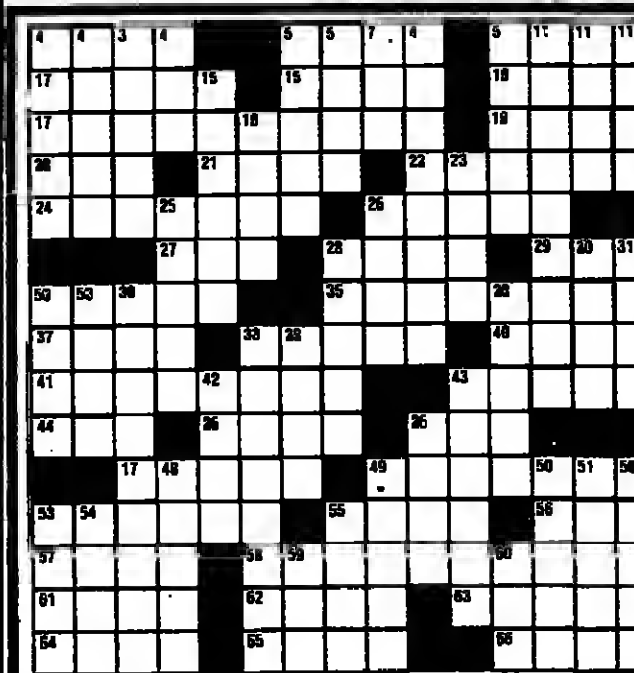
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can learn a good deal during the early years of life, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can, and add foreign languages to the curriculum. The right spiritual training is important early in life.

"The Stars Impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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## THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns

ACROSS	27 Gerstwin	55 Young	16 New World
1 Cerastes	28 Movie talk	56 horses	23 Abhor
5 Ceylon	29 Zulu	57 Onassis	25 Mah-jongg
9 Asterak	32 Walk slowly	58 Ananias	26 plecca
13 Sedata	35 Muecal	59 London	28 Follow
15 Peeved	37 Uncommon	60 hardware	26 Look down
16 Hawaiian	40 Makes	61 Skills	30 Nobleman
17 Disloyal	41 More	62 Unique	31 Baling: Lat.
19 Northern	43 Inscrub	63 Actor Nick	32 Jason's
20 Civil	44 Approves	64 Durante	33 ship
21 Ham's	45 London's	65 Actress	34 Notation
22 Ahab's prey	46 Ewe's call	66 Mrs. Truman	35 Generala
24 Housewsmn	47 Expedite	67 Brazil	36 Gi's
26 Racecar's	48 Ewe's call	68 Mrs. Truman	37 seaport
relative	49 Crasquet	69 Mrs. Truman	38 Addition
	50 Nearby	70 Mrs. Truman	39 in main
			40 course
			41 "The —
			42 Chase"
			43 Observed
			44 — Sea,
			45 Cal,
			46 Ointment
			47 Analyze
			48 sentences
			49 Long green
			50 US bird
			51 Waste
			52 allowances
			53 Dams' mates
			54 Robert
			55 Aida's son
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			60 Eng. dandy



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# Canadians to vote on Sept. 4

OTTAWA, Canada (AP) — Prime Minister John Turner has launched Canada into an eight-week election campaign, putting himself in danger of becoming one of the shortest-serving leaders in the country's history.

"It is in the best interests of Canada for a government to have a fresh mandate," Mr. Turner told a nationally televised news conference on Monday. "I am prepared to take that risk and earn that mandate from the Canadian people."

Mr. Turner, who won the Liberal Party leadership last month and took over the government on June 30 from Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, set Sept. 4 for the voting day.

His risks are reduced by favourable opinion poll standings for the Liberals. The latest Gallup

survey found 48 per cent supporting the Liberals to 37 per cent for the Tories and 11 per cent backing the Socialist New Democratic Party.

Mr. Turner, 55, said 11.2 per cent unemployment, a sinking Canadian dollar and a growing public debt forced his decision.

"Any government, to take the kind of steps required by current economic circumstances, needs a clear and fresh mandate from the Canadian people," he said.

Mr. Turner, who has been a corporate attorney in Toronto since quitting Trudeau's gov-

ernment in 1975, declined to specify what he would do about the economy.

Conservative Party Leader Brian Mulroney told reporters the Conservatives would soon produce a "national package of renewal" offering programmes to lower interest rates, strengthen the Canadian dollar and reduce unemployment.

"There's nothing wrong with Canada that a new government can't change," he said.

Mr. Mulroney, a Montreal lawyer who ousted former Prime Minister Joe Clark from the Tory leadership last year, said Canadians would make Mr. Turner answer for Mr. Trudeau's economic record.

"The government was not one man, not even a prime minister, and neither its record nor its ac-

countability retired with him," Mr. Mulroney said.

Ed Broadbent, leader of the New Democrats, said "there isn't any difference between Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Turner and I think that message is going to get through."

## Queen postpones visit

Queen Elizabeth II on Monday postponed her planned tour of Canada later this month, clearing the way for Canadian Prime Minister John Turner to hold national elections to test his new government's popularity.

The announcement was made simultaneously by Buckingham Palace and Ottawa as Mr. Turner went on nationwide television to dissolve parliament and call the elections for Sept. 4.

# Pakistan to try Sikh hijackers

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said Monday the Sikh hijackers of an Indian airliner would not be handed back to India, but would be tried in Pakistan to avoid a "political storm."

He told visiting Indian journalists that Pakistan was "honour and duty bound" to try the hijackers at an appropriate time and predicted the civil courts "would not show any leniency."

India has requested extradition of the nine hijackers who commandeered an Indian Air Lines Airbus with more than 25 passengers, but there is no extradition treaty between the two countries.

"We do not want to allow any political storm to be built up on Pakistani soil in favour of Sikhs or against them, in favour of India or against it," he was quoted as saying by the Press Trust of India.

Gen. Zia also said Pakistan would not put the hijackers of an Indian airliner in 1981 on trial in the near future to avoid the same political problems.

"We will keep cool and try hijackers at the appropriate time because we do not want to do anything to build up the agitation in Punjab," he said.

Punjab is India's internal problem, he said "and Pakistan should do nothing at the present" to influence the situation.

He said hundreds of Sikhs living abroad have sent letters or cables requesting permission to defend the hijackers.

He said he could "foresee a stream of Sikh lawyers who want to benefit from the incident" but said it would be "in the form of an embarrassment to India."

In recent years four Indian planes had been hijacked to Pakistan and two of them landed.

Five Sikhs who hijacked a plane from India to Pakistan in 1981 are still awaiting trial, no court has been constituted. The other previous India to Pakistan hijacking ended with the planes being blown up by the hijackers.

Pakistan's penal code provides for the death penalty in cases of hijacking and Gen. Zia said there would be an open, civil trial.

India has said Sikh terrorists were trained in Pakistan and used Pakistani weapons which were smuggled across the border to Punjab.

President Zia said it was not in the interests of India or Pakistan to have "troubled borders or troubled neighbours" but said it was possible that arms were smuggled across the border.

He also said India had captured Pakistani and Chinese arms as "their legitimate booty" during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.

# Greece accuses U.S. of tilt towards Turkey

ATHENS (AP) — The government claimed Monday that the United States was trying to interfere in Greece's internal affairs, hinting operations might have to be curtailed at American military bases here.

"If the United States continues its unacceptable attempts to interfere in our country's domestic affairs, the whole spectrum of Greek-American relations will inevitably have to be reviewed," Government Spokesman Dimitri Maroudas said in a statement.

The statement was one of the strongest attacks on the United States by Premier Andreas Papandreu's 33-month-old Socialist government. In the statement, Mr. Maroudas said the United States was granting too much military aid to Turkey, thus boosting the threat against Greece and Cyprus, "keeping the balance of power in the Aegean is basic to the smooth course of Greek-American relations, which includes our hospitality to the American bases," Mr. Maroudas said.

The statement was issued a day after the U.S. embassy confirmed plans had been dropped for Greece to buy some two dozen American-made F-5 jet fighters from Norway.

An embassy spokesman, however, said it would be "simplistic" to link the Greek protest with cancellation of the sale.

The New York Times and the Washington Post reported the F-5s probably would be given to Turkey. Both newspapers quoted officials as saying the transfer to Greece was blocked because of the Greek government's handling of terrorist incidents.

However, Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Monday that the United States has not yet made a decision about the possible sale of some F-5 aircraft by Norway to Greece. He acknowledged the Norwegian

government "has some F-5's which they are thinking of selling to the Greek government" and that the United States has the right to approve or reject such a transfer.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said that while there have at times been "significant differences" between Washington and Athens, Greece remains an important U.S. ally and the overall relationship remains good.

The Greek ambassador to Washington was summoned to the State Department on June 26 to hear complaints on Greece's failure to co-operate with its Western allies on a range of issues, including international terrorism and deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. Details of the protest were leaked to a conservative opposition newspaper in Greece.

Last month, U.S. State Department officials criticised Greece for releasing a Jordanian suspected of involvement in a plot to blow up international jetliners. Greece asked a Central Intelligence Agency officer who allegedly raided an Athens apartment in connection with the case to leave the country.

A strike by 1,800 Greek employees at the four U.S. bases, now in its sixth day, also is heightening Greek-American tensions. The walkout, over a demand for salaries linked to the price of living in line with other Greek workers, has crippled service facilities at the American bases.

The U.S. embassy spokesman said wages and working conditions for the Greek base staff should be settled by a joint Greek-American commission, which now is working out fine points of last year's agreement.

A Greek-American accord permits the bases to remain in Greece at least until 1990.

# Peking plans future talks on Macao

MACAO (R) — China says the future of Macao will be settled through negotiations with Portugal when the time is ripe but for now it is satisfied to maintain the status quo. Radio Macao reported Tuesday.

The radio quoted Zhou Nan, Chinese assistant foreign minister and head of China's delegation in Sino-Portuguese talks on Hong Kong's future, as saying: "China, as in the case of Hong Kong, is confident that the Macao question will be solved satisfactorily through negotiations between China and Por-

tugal when conditions are ripe."

Mr. Zhou added: "Until a definite solution is found for Macao's future, China thinks that the present status quo of the territory should be maintained."

His comments in the Peking interview with the Macao government radio station were the first official indication that China plans future negotiations on the territory.

Macao is just across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong on the South China coast. Its status as Chinese territory under Por-

tuguese administration was agreed between Peking and Lisbon in 1975.

Mr. Zhou said the agreement, re-affirmed when China and Portugal established diplomatic ties in 1979, was satisfactory and the territory did not present a problem in Sino-Portuguese relations.

"If China can solve the Hong Kong problem which is more complicated than that of Macao, the search for a future solution for Macao will also be easy," he told Radio Macao.

# Shultz urges strong Chinese economy

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Tuesday expressed "concern" at the continuing Soviet military buildup, and said an economically strong China would contribute to the stability of this region.

He was replying to questions at a news conference before leaving for Singapore after a two-day visit here. During the visit he held talks with Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammad on the possible threats posed by China and the Soviet Union to South East Asia.

At the news conference, Mr. Shultz said "there is a continuing (Soviet) military buildup to project power. It is a matter of concern to us and other nations."

He was replying to a question about a report in the New Straits Times daily Tuesday quoting security officials as saying that the Soviet military buildup in Vietnam indicates Moscow is developing major intelligence and communications gathering centres for the Pacific and Indian Ocean area, mainly to monitor American military movements.

Mr. Shultz said this buildup points out the need for strong friends in this region and shows the importance of maintaining a strong deterrent force.

Asked to comment on the fears of some members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that China will become a military threat to the region as a result of its increasing economic strength, Mr. Shultz differed and said an economically strong China would contribute to the "stability and security" of the region.

# China accuses Soviets of hostilities

PEKING (R) — China Monday charged the Soviet Union was growing more stubborn and hostile and said the two countries could never recover their past friendship.

Writing in the latest edition of the official Beijing Review, political commentators Zi Xu and Wang Jinqing attacked Soviet support for Vietnam and questioned whether Sino-Soviet relations had improved recently.

The articles came shortly after Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a key figure in current Sino-Soviet normalisation talks, returned from his latest trip to Moscow.

"It is unrealistic and impossible for Sino-Soviet relations to return to what they once were in history," Mr. Wang said in an article.

"The Soviets refuse to budge an inch from their stand on China's proposal that they remove the three major obstacles to improving relations. Recently, they have become even more stubborn. In a matter of days, (Soviet President Konstantin) Chernenko twice attacked China publicly," he said.

China and the Soviet Union split over ideology in 1960.

Peking has demanded that Moscow stop supporting Vietnam, withdraw from Afghanistan, and reduce its troops along the Chinese border as a precondition to any improvement in ties.

Mr. Qian reported no progress on his return last Thursday. Last month, Mr. Chernenko condemned China for what he called its hostilities against Vietnam. China and Vietnam have reported serious military clashes along their common border.

The Soviet paper Izvestia also said China swayed the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) into rejecting a partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Peking backs the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean guerrillas. ("Izvestia's" slanders and attacks launched against China are part of an escalating anti-China propaganda campaign by the Soviet Union ... Moscow's sincerity in normalising Sino-Soviet relations will be judged by its actions," Mr. Zi said.

"The problems in Sino-Soviet relations are in essence, a struggle between control and anti-control ... the real problem lies in the fact that while the Soviets attempt to control us, we are opposed to being controlled," Mr. Wang said.

"In the Kremlin's logic, you are good and revolutionary if you toe its line, and become a bad counter-revolutionary or a narrow-minded nationalist if you do not," Mr. Wang said.

In the 1950s, Peking and Moscow formed what then seemed to be an indestructible Communist alliance. It dissolved at the end of the decade as China rejected the Soviet Union's claim to universal Socialist purity.

"To this day, the nature of the Sino-Soviet relationship remains unchanged. China follows an independent foreign policy. Even if Sino-Soviet relations improve, China's independent policy will be different from the Soviet policy of alignment," Mr. Wang said.

Signs are that Moscow has been particularly irked by Peking's constant diplomatic pressure against the Kremlin's backing for Hanoi and China's friendly ties with the United States, symbolised by President Reagan's visit last April.

Just after Mr. Reagan's trip, a scheduled visit to China by Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov was abruptly cancelled without explanation.

# Managua says CIA planning new offensive

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Monday of planning to unleash 4,500 insurgents in a new offensive timed to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the revolution here.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué published the charge amid reports of an ambush in which U.S.-backed rebels killed eight officers on the road to the northern town of Sina.

The attack took place shortly before Defence Minister Humberto Ortega arrived at Sina to address a public meeting.

The communiqué said Nicaraguan authorities had "discovered a plan of destabilisation by the CIA ... for the introduction of 4,500 mercenaries into Nicaragua in a new military offensive in the north of the country."

The Foreign Ministry said that the planned push was aimed at seizing a slice of territory, proclaiming it the seat of a provisional government and calling for "foreign intervention."

The United States has been arming and financing some 10,000 insurgents operating from bases in Honduras in the north and Costa Rica in the south.

The communiqué said: "This operation coincides with the Reagan administration's recent decision to send a task force of 20

warships to Central America before the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the popular Sandinist revolution."

On July 19 the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) marks its civil war victory over U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in celebrations throughout the country.

Last October the biggest of the anti-Sandinist groups, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, launched a major offensive from bases in Honduras but was driven back by the Sandinist army, the biggest in Central America. In more than two years of fighting the insurgents have not managed to hold a single town.

The communiqué said Nicaragua was prepared to continue peace talks with Washington "despite its provocative and aggressive plans." Senior U.S. and Nicaraguan officials had talks in the Mexican resort of Manzanillo last month.

But there was no sign the talks had narrowed the differences between Nicaragua and the Reagan administration, which sees the Sandinists as the source of most conflict in Central America and accuses them of promoting left-wing revolution in the region.

## 10 priests expelled

Nicaragua's government Monday

# Karmal in Moscow ahead of U.N. talks

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal has arrived in Moscow prior to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit Wednesday when the U.N. chief will have talks with Soviet leaders on finding an end to the war in Afghanistan.

Mr. Karmal, whose government is supported by an estimated 105,000 Soviet troops against anti-Communist rebels, arrived Monday night but it was not clear if his visit would overlap with that of the U.N. secretary-general.

The Afghan president is a frequent visitor to Moscow and a spokesman for the embassy said he did not know how long Mr. Karmal was staying or whether he would meet Mr. Perez de Cuellar. Kabul Radio said he had come to Moscow for a medical check-up.

The secretary-general held talks on Afghanistan with late President Yuri Andropov in Moscow in March last year.

The United Nations is attempting to find a solution to the Afghan problem that would allow a withdrawal of Soviet troops. Moscow has said it supports U.N. efforts in principle but that the

troops will stay as long as the Kabul government requests.

The official Soviet media, reporting Mr. Karmal's arrival, said only that he had come "for a short visit."

Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers began a fourth round of indirect talks in Geneva on Aug. 24. Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has been cautiously hopeful about them despite signs that the Afghan government was hardening its attitude.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar will be accompanied by his special representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez.

Mr. Cordovez has said many difficulties have been solved and he hoped Moscow would agree to set a timetable for withdrawing its troops, considered by Pakistan as essential for any restoration of normality to the region.

Up to three million Afghan refugees live in camps in Pakistan. Kabul and Moscow accuse the United States of training and arming these refugees as guerrillas with the active support of Islamabad.

# Lightning said to have caused U.K. cathedral fire

YORK, England (R) — Lightning was Tuesday regarded as the most probable cause of the blaze which gutted much of historic York Minster, causing huge damage to the ancient cathedral.

As insurance assessors sifted the debris in the roofless shell of the Anglican Cathedral's South Transept dating back to the 13th Century, police appeared to rule out arson and observers reported an electrical storm at the time the fire broke out early Monday.

Children at a local youth hostel said they saw "huge orange flashes" coming straight down to the ground. The Minster, built between 1230 and 1472, is one of Britain's top tourist attractions and is visited by two million people every year.

Clergy Tuesday hoped that the Minster's reputedly biggest single collection of medieval stained glass in Europe had been mostly preserved or not too badly damaged.

"We saved priceless items using a human chain of police and fire-

men until we were forced to leave by the smoke and flames," the Dean of York, Dr. Ronald Jasper, told reporters.

More than 150 firemen battled for nearly three hours to control the blaze, spraying thousands of gallons (litres) of water on to the cathedral's roof.

They managed to stop the fire spreading to the 60 metres high central tower but the South Transept roof collapsed, sending tons of rubble and burning beams crashing to the floor.

Architect Charles Brown said the South Transept Bable would have to be removed and replaced and the famous Rose Window dismantled. "It will probably take years before the restoration work is complete," he said. "Our first priority will be to put a roof over the transept."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, Monday visited the wrecked cathedral and said of the gutted sections: "it will rise again."

# Decision left pending on European fighter aircraft

MADRID (R) — Five West European countries have committed themselves in principle to co-producing a new fighter aircraft for the 21st Century but have failed to resolve several key decisions, Western defence sources said.

Defence Ministers of West Germany, Britain, Italy, France and Spain agreed at a one-day meeting Monday to commission a six-month feasibility study for the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) and meet again in Rome next March to analyse the findings.

The EFA, targeted to go into production by around 1995, is designed to match the strength of Warsaw Pact air capability into the next century and is the most ambitious development of its kind in Europe to be undertaken without U.S. technology.

As many as 1,000 EFAs may ultimately be built at a cost of between \$20 and \$25 million each.

But the sources said it was clear from Monday's meeting that the major decisions on how the key multi-million dollar contracts would be shared out were still unresolved.

The ministers also announced agreement to fit the aircraft with a new engine, accepting a specific French demand and rejecting a British argument that it would be

more practical to develop the existing engine of the European Tornado Aircraft.

The French, with their eyes on their Snecma M-88, wanted a new engine, while the British favoured remodelling their own unit that powers the European Tornado aircraft, jointly manufactured by West Germany, Italy and Britain.

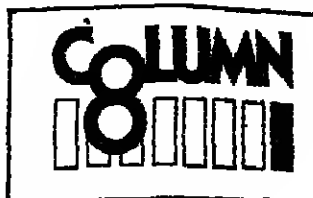
The decision to opt for a new engine opens up the prospects of an intensive competition between Britain and France for the prize contract, the defence sources said.

British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine denied that he had sold out British interests and said there were neither winners nor losers over the engine.

He emphasised at a press conference that the ministers had agreed to study at the same time the possibility of using the new engine to re-equip the Tornado.

The defence sources said the uncertainty over the engine meant that the EFA project, which was first mooted three years ago, was now likely to take longer to get off the ground.

The EFA is designed to be a highly fast and manoeuvrable aircraft with a primary air attack role and will be built with technology that in some cases is still being developed.



# Miss Sweden is 1984 Miss Universe

MIAMI (R) — Miss Sweden, 21-year-old blonde nurse Yvonne Ryding, was crowned Miss Universe 1984 Monday night. Miss South Africa, 19-year-old Trista Snyman, was second followed by Miss Venezuela, Carmen Maria Montiel, also 19. Miss Ryding, from Eskilstuna, Sweden, won a cash prize of \$175,000 after the two hour contest, broadcast live across the United States and 22 other countries. The show will be seen in 28 other countries later this week.

# Grenade-launcher settles family dispute

MANILA — A hystander was killed and 19 other people wounded when a grenade-launcher was used to settle a dispute between two feuding families on the island of Jolo in the southern Philippines, police said Tuesday.

# Former judge breaks out of jail

BOGOTA (R) — A former Colombian judge, charged with kidnapping a U.S. oil company executive, has broken out of Bogota's main jail, the prison's director said Monday. Former Judge Ivan Dario Murcia was awaiting trial after another judge charged him with kidnapping Kenneth Stanley Bishop, a production director of Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia, in March 1983. The head of the prison, Fernando Ospina, told Reuters that the ex-judge, who fled with two other prisoners — had also been accused of being one of the leaders of a shadowy group called Popular Revolutionary Organisation.

# PIA to provide umbrellas for pilgrims

KARACHI (R) — All 60,000 Pakistani pilgrims to Islam's holiest shrines in Mecca this year will be given umbrellas to protect them from the scorching Saudi sun, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has announced. Those travelling by PIA next month for the annual 'Haj' pilgrimage to Mecca will also receive special belts and bags to hold their tickets and passports, the airline said Monday. Muslims are supposed to visit Mecca at least once and the trip for many pilgrims is the first time they leave their country.

# Parachutist's widow makes similar jump

OSLO — The widow of U.S. parachutist Carl Boenisch, who died at the weekend free-falling from a Norwegian mountain, has performed a similar jump near the spot where her husband was killed. Norwegian Radio reported Tuesday, Jane Boenisch, 23, from California, jumped from the 1500-metre (5,000 ft) Bruskaret Peak in the Trollvegen Range Monday night. Her husband died free-falling from the nearby Stabben mountain. Boenisch told Norwegian television she had not jumped because of her husband. "I am a professional and Carl did not want anyone to miss any beats in their lives if and when he died," she said. She had thought of her dead husband as she descended. "I thought of him under the canopy, but those thoughts are rather personal." Earlier in the day, Boenisch visited the peak from which her husband jumped to his death.

# King Fahd's wife to undergo kidney transplant operation

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania (AP) — The wife of Saudi Arabian King Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz, attended by a team of physicians from her home country, is staying at a suburban Pittsburgh hotel while awaiting a kidney transplant operation, a hotel spokesman said Monday. Robert Graney, general manager of the Pittsburgh Marriott Hotel in Green Tree, said the princess and her entourage have been occupying two floors of the hotel since their arrival late last Thursday. Mr. Graney said the princess, whom he identified as King Fahd's wife, has been driven daily to Presbyterian-University Hospital in Pittsburgh for outpatient care. Neither the Saudi nor the U.S. government released any information on the visit.

# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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## DON'T LET YOUR CONCENTRATION SLIP

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J  
♥ Q 9 5 2  
♦ A K Q 2  
♣ 8 7 3

**WEST**  
♠ 10 6 4  
♥ 6 4  
♦ 9 8 3  
♣ K 9 6 5 4

**EAST**  
♠ K 7 3  
♥ K J 3  
♦ J 10 7 6 5 4  
♣ J

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q 9 8 5 2  
♥ A 10 8 7  
♦ Void  
♣ A Q 10 2

The bidding:  
North East South West

1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♣.

You can't afford to relax when playing a hand. One moment of absentmindedness can cost you your contract, as this hand from the Far East Championships demonstrates.

If the auction looks rather strange, it is because the Australian ladies were using some unusual conventions. South's bid of two clubs inquired about five-card major suits, and two diamonds denied one. Three clubs asked for four-card suits up the line, and the heart fit was belatedly uncovered. South showed good judgment in being satisfied with four hearts; she knew there would be wasted values in diamonds.

West led a low spade. Declarer rose with dummy's ace, then cashed the high

diamonds for three club discards. The nine of hearts was covered by the jack and won by the ace, and a spade was led to the jack and king.

East made a valiant attempt to defeat the contract by continuing with another diamond. Declarer ruffed with the seven and North discarded her remaining spade. This was the end position:

**NORTH**  
—  
♥ Q 5 2  
♦ —  
♣ 8 7 3

**WEST**  
♠ —  
♥ 7  
♦ K 3  
♣ 10 7

**EAST**  
♠ —  
♥ 6  
♦ —  
♣ K 9 6 5 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q 9 8  
♥ 10 8  
♦ —  
♣ A

Declarer cashed the ace of clubs and then led the queen of spades. West ruffed with the six and dummy overruffed with the queen. Declarer ruffed a club in hand for her ninth trick, and all she had to do for her game-going trick was to ruff a spade with the five of trumps. If East over